P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,226—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD
Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BAR-LEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th April.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 666.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5086	15 May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,2[illegible]	15 Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,0[illegible]	Rs. 622-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 587-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,965	22nd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 29, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Huguier	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners. FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2078 tons, on or about MONDAY 22nd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 16th April, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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THE S. S. "ARABIA" of 3544 Tons, WILL SAIL for HAVRE direct, about the 20th April.

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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WANTED for the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY, a thoroughly trained and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER of good general education, able to train up students in Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical. One who has had modern workshop practice, combined with theoretical training in the workshops of a Technical Institute, preferred. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600. Apply sending copies (only) of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 31st May, 1901.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38 0	20 0
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REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
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&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c	

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MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

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That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

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PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

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THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

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LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	,,	3 12	EXTRA	,,	3 0
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MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
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MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
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LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS ; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

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THE "KELVINDALE" under voyage Charter to the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., has ARRIVED from AKYAB and is DISCHARGING in Clshed, Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are hereby REQUESTED to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING to Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM and Co., Agents, and any claims they may have for short or damaged cargo to the Captain of the Vessel. The B. I. S. N. Co. will not entertain any claims against this Cargo, repudiating entirely all liability therefor.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 17th April, 1901.

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But one hundred and eighty-five
185 RUPEES FOR THREE RUPEES.
Send a Money-order for 3 for six months' Subscription
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FIVE CURRENCY NOTES.

100 — L/SV — 6 * * * * * 2
50 — X/LR — 9 * * * 4
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10 — L/LL — 3 * * * 3
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On your money-order Coupon fill in number where the stars are. The correct guess will win all or either of the notes. If no correct reply the nearest wins. If more than one correct money divided.

Competition closes May 5th.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,
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Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PERSIAN CARPETS, POTTERY, FOOLCARY PURDAHS, &c.

By Order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jehangir Byramjee Madraswalla, an insolvent, trading under the name of Jehangir Byramjee and Co., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th April 1901, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of office, writing and side tables, iron treasury safes with stands, copying press with table, chairs, cupboards, bookstand, screen, old sideboard, printed forms and books, candlesticks, umbrella, writing materials, cotton samples, &c.

Also, by order of Lieut.-Col. Waters, the following rich furniture removed from the Byculla Club, consisting of English iron bed with spring mattress, F.P. reclining sofa with bedding, wardrobe, teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables with fittings, easels, screen, folding table, office, folding and easy chairs, hat stick, book and linen racks, rich pottery, Persian carpets, foolcary purdahs, toilet glass, stationary case, table linen, bath tub, commode, tin box, boot stretchers, antimacassars, uniform coat, furniture, &c.

Property on view.

Also, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a two-wheeled hand cart old.

SALE OF BAGS OF DRY CHILLIES, CORIANDER SEEDS, TAMARIND, BEAM SCALE, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and late Canji Atta, Girdhar Dayal and Bhikha Dayal carrying on business in the name of Canji Girdhur, adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd April, 1901, at 1 p.m., at No. 184, Moody Bazaar, Mandvie, consisting of bags and soorkas of dry chillies, coriander seeds, ajma seeds, tamarind, drug roots, cocam, black-pepper-waste, chilly seeds, turmeric, nagkesor, soup stones, Avery's beam scale and weights, empty mehta boxes, bench, mattress pillows, copper coojs, &c.

Also at 3 p.m., at No. 134-136, Kamatipura 10th Lane, consisting of old cupboards, chair, benches, wooden gas-box with small brass divees, kerosine lamps, copper and brass small pots, empty iron drums, fuel, stools, mattresses, pillows, empty earthen grain jars, cookroom iron and tin articles, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN MATOONGA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on THURSDAY the 25th April, 1901, sell by Public Auction the following two lots at 1 and 1-30 p.m., respectively, by order of the mortgagee, Anandrao Balajee Budhale, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Anna Roza, widow of Lawrence Andrew Texeira, Andrew Lawrence Texeira, Paskin, wife of Manuel Rodrigues, Luis Maria, Natnalia and Santana, the last three daughters being minors by their natural father and guardian, the said Andrew Lawrence Texeira, by virtue of mortgage deed, dated 27th April 1898.

Firstly.—All that place or parcel of Government land containing by admeasurement (112) square yards, being the portion of the said land admeasuring, (5,327) square yards, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gawaree in Matoonga in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under F Ward No. 4742 (1) and Street No. 1983 and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 121, 139, new No. 15319, and new Survey No. 3-982, 1-982, and bounded on the east by the property of Manoo Texeira, on the west by a passage on the north by the property of Powlin, widow of Bawtista Sampaio and on the south by a public gully.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras salt pans or ground, consisting of five condees containing by admeasurement (1,105) square yards (being a portion of the land admeasuring (2,635) square yards, situate at Lahan Pegumbury, in Matoonga, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 3928a (5) and street No. none—, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 365 and 463, new No. 13228, and new Survey No. none, and bounded on the east by the vacant land called Tharam, on the west by a land kept for water called Khajeena, on the north by the property of Powlin, widow of Bawtista Sampaio, and on the south by the property of Doming Joan Dinello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 18, 1901.

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY & CLUB

BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum..............Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... "	[illegible]	Half-yearly .... "	30
Quarterly .... "	13	Quarterly .... "	15
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Monthly .... "	6	Monthly.................... "	6

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... "	6	Half-yearly .... "	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly................ "	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	16 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	19 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,
since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY APRIL 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 1-2	— 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 11-16	do
Bar Silver in London	27 1-16	— 1-16
„ at New York	59	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18	— 1-2
„ in New York	4·88	plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	unchanged
„ Short London Bills	3 5-8 p. c.	do
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 p. c.	do
Amount paid into the Bank of England	£75,000.	
Wheat, afloat for U. K.	3,570,000.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, business done May-June	40s. firm	= — 1s.
Linseed, business done, May-June	50s. strong	= plus 1s.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quite steady without any change and next to nothing doing.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do Francs	169 3-4
30 days Shanghai	197
Do Hongkong	144
Do Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at Rs. 95-13 and remained unchanged during the day, at which rate a fair amount of business is reported to have been done.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Very few changes to advise without much doing.

Central India S and W Co	1 900
China Mills do	380
Tapti Valley Railway do	457 1-2

FREIGHTS.

A line has been taken by a speculator in the "Methley Hall" for Liverpool at 16s. for May loading. Another line has also been taken for Amsterdam at 16s. 6d. for May. The market wears a quieter appearance, especially for May.

Bookings still continue for Continental ports, Cotton for Liverpool and Hamburg at 18s. in the "Barbara" and 17s. has been paid for Dunkirk, seeds wheat and Cotton.

COALS.

Market quiet but steady with nothing to report.

WHEAT.

Unchanged at Rs. 4-6 for White Delhi, April-May.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is strong at Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 8-13— with a good enquiry.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm and a considerable business has been done in Brown Delhi, at Rs. 6-5. Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-6 and in Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 6-15—white Yellow Guzerat is quoted Rs. 7-10—nominal.

POPPYSEED.—Steady with a good enquiry for ready at Rs. 7-14-6 and April-May at Rs. 7-11-6 and business passing.

CASTORSEED.—Steady at Rs. 33-8.

GINGELLYSEED.—Unchanged.

COTTON.

There was a very steady feeling locally and sellers were inclined to put up rates.—As was the case yesterday Japan exporters were again in the market and bought fairly freely, while local mills also bought a fair amount, including a line of Barsee.—Europe exporters were again sparing buyers and were credited with little.—The total purchases reported aggregated from 3,000 to 4,000 bales.

Contracts were firmer and in most cases rather higher but with little doing.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 33,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32 = plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov. G.O.C.
4·32	4·32	4·31	4·9
plus 3-64	plus 4-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64

Receipts at the Port	13 000	bales.
Do. last year	5,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	„
Do. Continent	2,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8 5-16	= unchanged
Futures month of July	7·96	= do
Do. of October	7·35	= —3

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th April, 1901:—

Cotton	6,763	bales.
Wheat	10,565	cwts.
Linseed	15,175	„
Rapeseed	24,988	„
Gingellyseed	2,260	„
Poppyseed	3,504	„
Groundnuts	37	„
Castorseed	6,285	„
Rice	13,973	„
Myrabollams	8,090	„

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th April as compared with the statement of 2nd April:—

	April 2.			April 9.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0	1,02,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,87,81,236	3	1	1,70,24,194	9	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,88,85,160	14	0	6,94,51,087	11	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,77,243	14	1	4,03,168	5	1
Sundries	17,61,257	13	6	18 15 369	9	3
Rs.	12,02,54,892	12	8	11,90,43,820	3	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	56,62,600	0	0	64,96,418	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	73,10,156	0	0	72,43,186	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,83,02,542	3	7	2,83,74,832	5	9
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,09,27,698	5	3	2,06,17,921	1	10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,88,22,614	1	10	1,79,87,807	15	11
Balances with other Banks.	15,96,776	11	1	13,86,475	6	2
Bullion	2,302	4	10	1,132	4	10
Dead Stock	16,03,110	0	8	16,06,640	13	9
Stamps	13,109	9	8	13,679	2	5
Sundries	9,67,096	0	10	9,63,157	4	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,36,16,268	15	5	1,13,87,648	0	11
Do. at Branches	2,14,24,618	7	6	2,29,64,991	10	11
Rs.	12,02,54,892	12	8	11,90,43,820	3	0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	15,96,407	Dec.
Do. at Branches	1,60,629	Dec.
Other Deposits	5,65,927	Inc.
Post Bills	74,075	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,66,848	Inc.
Loans	72,320	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,09,777	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	8,34,807	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	22,28,720	Dec.
Cash at Branches	15,40,373	Inc.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th April 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,25,000	4,05,000	7,000	5,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	76	247	4	327
For previous 13 weeks of half year	16,50,029	49,24,196	75,941	66 50,166
Total for 14 weeks	17,75,029	53,29,196	82,941	71,87,166
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,743	4,08,857	7,789	5,27,389
Per mile of Ry do.	67	249	5	321
Total to corresponding date do.	15,75,138	67,07,962	58,484	83,41,584

Increase for the week	Rs.	9,611
Decrease to date		11,54,418

THE cotton industry of India dates from 1851, when the first mill was started. At the end of 1899-1900 there were 186 cotton mills (five of these, however, did not work during the year). Of these 104 were exclusively spinning mills, three exclusively weaving, and in 79 both spinning and weaving were carried on. These mills daily employed an average of 163,241 persons, and the capital invested in the industry is estimated at about £11,000,000. In the last twenty years the number of mills has increased by 221 per cent. and within the last two years as many as 23 new mills have been started. These interesting statistics are taken from a preliminary statement received at the Board of Trade, through the India Office, giving particulars of the cotton industry of the whole of British India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 10-53m., 10-58a. Low water, 4-17m., 4-41a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting, Cathedral Boys' School, 5-30 p.m.
Professor Jackson's Lecture, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: "The Sign of the Cross."
Music at the Apollo Bunder 6 to 8 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

PROFESSOR JACKSON'S LECTURE ON THE PARSI RELIGION.—The sixth lecture of the series arranged for by Mr. Karkaria will be delivered this afternoon at 5-15 p. m., at the Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobitalao, by Professor Jackson. The subject is "The Universe as concieved by Zoroaster." The Vice-Chancellor of our University, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, M. A., I. C. S., will preside at this Lecture.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TREE.—A Coroner's inquest was held, yesterday morning, at the Morgue on the body of Kasia, a Mahomedan girl, aged nine years. About noon yesterday, the deceased was going to Dadar and as she came up to the Sorab Mill she was knocked down by a palm tree falling on her. She died immediately, her skull having been fractured. The tree was in the compound of the mill and was being felled at the time. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, on Thursday, April 18th, at 5-30 p. m. The Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society, will preside. The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, the Rev. H. McNeile, and others have promised to be present and to take part in the proceedings. The attendance of all friends and well-wishers of the Society is invited.—Advt.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, commencing at 5-45 p. m. this evening.

March	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Reminiscences of Offenback		Offenbach
Valse	Wiener Extrablatter	Translateur
Song	By the Fountain	Adams
Polka	Friendship	Muth

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band will play the following programme. This evening from 6 to 8 p.m. at Green's Restaurant.

March	The Soldiers of the King	J Ord Hume
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	Danstes Yeux	Waldteufel
Selection	Yeomen of the Guard	A Sullivan
March	Les Voluntaries	O Mitra
Valse	La Gitana	Bucalossi
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Polka	The Japanese	Ezra Read

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ACCIDENT AT A MILL.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Mogoon Mogoor, a mill hand aged seventeen years. The deceased was working in the rolling department of the Western India Spinning Mill. On Monday afternoon, one of the belts of the machine near which the deceased had his stand had been taken off for cleaning purposes. He tried to put it on again after cleaning the machine, while the drum was in motion. He knocked his right arm against the belt and was thrown down on the floor. He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious condition. On examination it was found that he had been seriously injured on the right fore-arm and shoulder. He died the next day. The jury returned a verdict that his death was due to concussion of the brain caused by being knocked down by the belt of the mill machinery.

CHARGE AGAINST A CHIEF OFFICER.—The case in which Mr. Pestonji Merwanji Narielwala, Secretary to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, charged J. Howgego, Chief Officer of the Company's steam ship Mostari, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two Turkish pounds, the value of a ticket sold to a passenger, was disposed of by Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Kolah, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. The Magistrate held that the accused was guilty of dishonestly retaining the money. But taking into consideration his long service his worship sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to suffer two months' hard labour. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

AN ASSESSMENT CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sander-Slater, Revenue Judge, delivered judgment in the land revenue case, in which Mr. Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy and others sued the Collector of Bombay in respect of a notice given by the latter for the enhancement of the assesment of a piece of land, which was situated at Byculla and held by the plaintiffs under trust by virtue of a deed of settlement, executed by the late Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy on the 14th February, 1872. The case for the plaintiffs was that the piece of land in question was inam land. It was originally granted to the Lowji Wadia family in 1783 in appreciation of services rendered to the Britsh fleet. It admeasures about 11,511 square yards. On the 4th August 1899 the Collector of Bombay sent a notice to the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, stating that assessment on the land had been enhanced to two annas and six pies per square yard. The plaintiff objected to the notice as illegal in that it had been addressed to the wrong persons and that it ought to have been addressed to a superior holder of the land and not to the person actually in possession.

Mr. Slater, in giving judgment, said that the notice of enhancement was invalid. Upon consideration of the terms of section 9 of the Act 2 of 1876 the Judge also held that the Act did not contemplate a mere arbitrary order by the Collector for the purpose of fixing the rate of assesment, while section 8 laid upon the Collector the duty of fixing and levying assessment. Section 9 clearly contemplated a settlement of the assessment of each portion of land to revenue being come to between the Collector and the party whose land was to be assessed. The defendant was mistaken in the view that he was not bound to give any notice before enhancing assessment. The wording of the section indicated that he was bound befor efixing assessment of any land to give the superior holder an opportunity of showing the value of the land so that assessment to be fixed upon it might bear some equitable ratio to its value. The Court held that in the absence of any valid settlement of assessment subsequent to the assessment of 1877 the land in question was not liable to payment of any assessment or ground rent exceeding that hitherto paid, namely, at the rate of one pie per annum per square yard. A decree would, therefore, be for the plaintiffs with costs.

A LAND REVENUE SUIT.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, sitting, as Revenue Judge, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, gave his decision in the suit brought by Motibai, widow of Khershedji Nowroji Wadia, against the Collector of Bombay with reference to inami and, situated at Parel, and granted by Government in 1783 to the Lowji Wadia family. The main land measured 24,540 square yards, besides which there were 7,270 square yards of land, which were held without payment of assessment. In 1876, the latter was assessed by Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, the Collector, at one pie per square yard and the assessment was paid under protest. On the 20th September 1899, Mr. B.A. Brandon, the Collector, gave a notice in respect of the plot of land, admeasuring 7,270 square yards, stating that the assessment had been enhanced to one anna and three pies per square yard per annum, and that the new rate of assessment would come into force on the 1st November 1899. The Judge held that the Collector was bound to give the plaintiff notice of the enhancement and gave a decree for the plaintiff that the enhancement of the assessment sought to be given effect to by the notice of the 20th September 1899 was illegal and invalid and that in the absence of any valid settlement of assessment subsequent to that of the 17th March 1876 the plaintiff was entitled to hold the land, mentioned in the plaint at the rate of assessment then fixed and that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the costs of the suit.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, preventstartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members took place on Tuesday last, the 16th, instant, Col. Olivier, R. E., presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following elections of new members were announced:—

Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E. (Mussoorie), Lieutenant G. G. Young, I.M.S. (Baroda), Mr. William Jesse, B. A. (Lucknow), Lieutenant R. R. Henderson, (Lucknow), Dr. J. D. Gregerson (Dibrugarh), Mr. Mirza Nazir Beg (Hyderabad), Mr. E. W. Trotter (Pyapon, Burmah), Lieutenant Allen R. B. Shuttleworth (Zhob Valley), and Dr. W. Morrison, M. D. (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
2 snakes	Ablabes calamaria, Sylibura macrolepis	Mr R C Wroughton, I F S
1 Russell's viper	Daboia russellii	Mr E Yeo
1 snake (alive)	Lycodon aulicus	Col A S Croly, R A M C
1 gargeny teal	Querquedula circia	Mr W F Biscoe
1 orange-breasted green pigeon	Osmotreron bicincta	do
1 Anderson's squirrel	Sciurus quinquestriatus	Mr H H Harrington
1 striped Himalayan squirrel	Sciurus macclellandi	do
1 Malay tree-shrew	Tupaia ferruginea	do
1 fishing cat	Felis viverrina	do
1 capped monkey	Semnopithecus pileata	do
1 laggar falcon	Falco jugger	Mr K C Macdonald
2 jackals (alive)	Canis aurius	Mr C Merrony
1 albino snipe	Gallinago coelestis	Major G H Evans
2 kalij pheasants	Gennaeus sp	Mr W G Nisbett
1 Arakan hill-partridge	Arboricola intermedia	do
1 grey quail	Coturnix communis	do
1 ruff	Pavoncella pugnax	Lieut J W Watson,
1 Indian turtle dove	Turtur ferrago	do
1 black-throated ouzel	Merula atrigularis	do
1 rose finch	Rhodosviza obsoleta	do
1 pied chat	Saxicola picata	do
1 Isabelline chat	Saxicola isabellina	do
1 Indian red start	Ruticilla rufiventris	do
pale-brown shrike	Lanius isabellinus	do
raven	Corvus corax	do
bronze-capped teal	Eunetta falcata	Mr L Robertson

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

A. L. Alexander, Miss Hume Henderson, Mr. S. F. Mellin, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, and Mr. E. W. Trotter.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1900; Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXXIII, No. 3; Through Unknown African Countries (A D. Smith), J. Johnston; Island Life (A. R. Wallace), J. Johnston; The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia (Sir Sam. Baker), J. Johnston; Rambles in Polynesia, J. Johnston; American Hydroids, Part 1.; Fishes of North and Middle America; Society of Protection of Birds, Report; and Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXIII, Part. I.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS IN INDIA.

The Honorary Secretary drew attention to the fact that the Society for the Protection of Birds, which was founded in England in 1829, now propose to extend their operations to this country, and as a perliminary step were anxious to enrol the names of all those who sympathize with the objects of the Society, which are embodied in the following rules:—

I. That members shall discourage the wanton destruction of birds, and interest themselves generally in their protection.

II. That members shall refrain from wearing the feathers of any bird not killed for the purposes of food, the Ostrich only excepted. (The attitude of the Society is strictly neutral on the question of the killing of game birds and legitimate sport of that character.

Mr. Wm. Jesse, M.A., of la Martiniere College, Lucknow, is at present acting as Honorary Secretary of the above Society, and all communications should be addressed to him.

BISONS IN CAPTIVITY.

Mr. R. Gilbert exhibited an excellent photograph of cow Bisons (Bos gaurus) in possession of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. The animals which were caught when only a few months old, have now been in captivity for four years. They are quite tame, and are allowed to graze under the custody of an attendant in the Maharajah's garden, their food being grass, bamboo leaves, and cooltee.

It was resolved that the photograph, which was taken by Mr. Hughes, the Superintendent of the Maharajah's Zoological Collection at Mysore, should be placed in the Society's album.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were read and discussed:—

I. Bird-Nesting in the Neighbourhood of Poona, by Captain R. M. Betham.
2. Notes on the Narcondam Hornbill, by Rev. C.P Cory.
3. Occurrence of the Laggar Falcon in Burmah, by Mr. E. Comber.
4. Nesting Difficulties of the Coppersmith, by Mr. E. Tooth.
5. Bulbuls, by Mr. E. H. Aitken.

MOORE OF CAWNPORE.

THE natural leaders of the garrison emerged in such a crisis, and their names ought to awaken to-day in British ears emotions of pride as lofty as that which Greeks knew when, in the rolling and sonorous cadences of Homer's great epic, they heard the names of the heroes who fought and died round classic Troy. One of the most heroic figures in the siege is that of Captain Moore, of the 32nd, in charge of the cluster of invalids belonging to that regiment in Cawnpore. Moore was an Irishman, though with the fair hair and blue eyes proper to Saxon blood. To say that he was fearless is a very inadequate description of his temper. He delighted in the rapture and glow of battle. His courage had in it a certain cool and smiling quality that made flurry or anxiety impossible. Moore, in fact, carried about with him a sort of radiance, so that, as Travelyan puts it, "whereever he had passed he left men something more courageous, and women something less unhappy." This fair-haired Irishman was a born king of men, of unfailing resource and "dare-devil" courage. He was wounded early in the siege, and carried his arm in a sling, but he walked to and fro calmly amid a tempest of bullets, and the men would follow his cheerful leading against any odds.—From "The Tale of the great Mutiny," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for April.

THE FUTURE OF ALUMINIUM.

AT the Paris Exhibition of 1855 was shown a curiosity—a small bar of aluminium, said to represent its weight in gold. In 1867 the sodium process was invented and about a metric ton per year of aluminium was made, at a price of about £3 a pound. In 1899 the improvements made by Caster and Netto in the manufacture of sodium began to affect the price of aluminium. Its selling price dropped to about 25s. a pound. Then came in 1889 the electrical processes or Heroult and Hall, producing pure aluminium. These processes drove the sodium processes clear out of the market. The anual output has risen from 70 to 7,000 tons a year, and the cost has fallen 25s. to 1s. 3d. a pound. Such a transformation in a couple of years is probably unique in the annals of industrial science. Aluminium is now more fully within our reach for ordinary commercial purposes than are silver, brass, and copper. Already in the United States there is more aluminium produced than either nickel, mercury, bismuth, tin, or antimony. The main centres of the industry are at the Niagara Falls, the falls at Foyers in Scotland, at Neuhausen in Switzerland, and at La Praz and St. Michel in Savoy. New plants are now being laid on the banks of the St. Lawrence in Canada, on the Rhine, and at Salzburg in Austria. When the latter are in working order, the total capacity of all the firms will be 47,000 horse-power, with an annual output of 10,000 tons. It will then be cheaper to make an article in aluminium than in any metal except zinc, lead, or iron.—"West minster."

GIGANTIC U.S. RAILROAD TRUSTS.

No less a capital than £60,000,000 is the estimate made by the New York correspondent of the "Express" of the sum with which Mr. George Gould, in company with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. John Rockefeller are proposing to operate in a "trust" affecting all the railways from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. When this combination is effected the railways of the nation will be divided into two vast systems—Morgan's Transcontinental Trust and Gould's Great Lakes to Gulf Trust. Thus Mr. Morgan will control the railways running east and west, and Mr. Gould those running north and south. Mr. Russell Sage, the veteran financier, who has a fortune of £16,000,000, is pessimistic over the outlook. He says that there is too much capital in the country, and that the nation will be lucky if it escapes without a big panic.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ABA HASSAM SHARIFF.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin applied for an interim order which was granted.

RE EDWARD CHARLES O'BRIEN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order. Counsel stated that insolvent was granted three weeks interim order by Mr. Justice Crowe, which expired that day. His lordship granted four months' extension.

RE CUMROONDIN ABDUL RAHIM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. Counsel said the involvent's assets were being realised by the Official Assignee. His lordship granted the application.

RE POONJIA MAOJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bahadhurjee, for the insolvent, asked for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for Premabai, a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the six months required by law had not expired. His lordship refused the application, and ordered insolvent to apply again on the 7th May.

RE HAJEE OOMERKHAN HAJEE YUSUFKHAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. A creditor appeared in person and applied for certain costs. His lordship referred him to the Official Assignee, and made the rule absolute.

RE DALSUKH BHAICHAND.

On the application of Mr. Manker, insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule and serve notices.

RE GULAMALI MAHOMED SAJAN.

Mr. Davar, for insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months. Counsel said his client had to make up his books of accounts for thirteen years, which he had done with the exception of one year. His lordship granted an extension for two months only.

RE MAHOMED GANNI.

Mr. Hamilton, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Counsel said that, on the last occasion, a similar order was applied for, insolvent was directed to file his schedule and to hand over certain property to the Official Assignee, which he had done, besides all he could to satisfy his lordship. His lordship, without requiring Mr. Raikes, who appeared for a creditor, to address the court, remarked that the insolvent had concealed his property from the Official Assignee, which was only handed over at the instance of the creditor. His lordship refused the interim order, remarking that interim orders were an indulgence which this court gave to honest insolvents alone.

RE YESHWANTRAO KESSOWRAO POTNIS.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of a creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order by the insolvent. Mr. Gazdar appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Raikes said the insolvent appeared the week before, but last week he disappeared altogether. He appeared this week again; and the learned counsel, therefore, asked the court to pass some order which would preclude the insolvent from constantly harassing the unfortunate woman, the opposing creditor. Insolvent obtained from her a loan on the deposit of deeds which he fraudulently represented to be the title deeds of his house, but which were found to relate to another person's house.

Mr. Gazdar, for the insolvent, said that, besides the affidavits read by his learned friend, there were several made on behalf of the insolvent. One of these only Mr. Gazdar read to the court, denying the allegations made for the opposing creditor. Mr. Gazdar said that, when the insolvent got the loan from the creditor, she knew that the house did not long to the insolvent but to his grandmother.

His lordship refused the interm order and directed insolvent not to apply to the court till the costs of the creditor had been paid.

RE HOMEE N. WADIA.

This matter came up for hearing, when Mr. Davar appeared for insolvent, and Mr. Starling for an opposing creditor. After hearing counsel, his lordship ordered the insolvent to amend the schedule as far as it lay in his power, and adjourned the hearing till the 19th June next.

DICHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Ahmed Sulleman Cutchee and another; Bawanjee Nethu Manniar; Jadardhan Bhicajee Patel and another; Sheik Dost Mahomed Allabu and another; Ganoba Kashiram and another; Mathias Saturinio Rodrigues; Oomer Mahomed Cutcee; and Mahadeo Budaland Mahadev Budal.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SOLUTION.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR has received a letter from Mr. K. V. Patel, L. M., Assistant-Surgeon in charge of the M. H. Dispenssary, Kurla, in which he states:—I am glad to inform you that I have found your Plague Solution very useful in several of the plague and other suspicious cases. I had never seen such good results with any other line of treatment so long. I have used the solution as a preventive in some cases also. My treatment here has been with the poor people in the Kurla town and taluka and at the Kurla plague sheds of the Municipality. Owing to insufficient and illiterate subordinates, and the relatives and friends of the patients, I am sorry to say that I have not been able to collect the information according to your printed form. After some time I will be able to send you clear data as to the information you want. I have not yet used your Plague Solution in syphilis or as an anticeptic in other diseases as the supply to me of the Solution has been in limited quantity only. Kindly send me 48 bottles of your Plague Solution as I have run short.

I read to-day, in a copy of the "Bombay Gazette" the experiences of Dr. Tukina in the treatment of plague, remittent fever, &c., with the plague solution; and though my experience as yet has been limited, I come almost to the same conclusions. However, on further trials I will supply you with clear written data.

CASTE DISPUTES AMONG THE JULHAIA MAHOMEDANS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Superintendent Nolan charged Mahomed Baker Hasan and six other Julhaia Mahomedans with being members of an unlawful assembly and with causing grievous hurt to Ahmudulla Abdool Kormi and four other Mahomedans of the same caste. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, prosecuted; while Messrs. Athavle and De Quadros, pleaders, appeared for the third and fifth accused respectively. The case for the prosecution was that there were two factions in the Julhaia jamat, the one to which the complainants belonged being known as the Benarsee sect. On Monday a dinner was given to the members of the Benarsee jamat by one of its leaders in honour of his daughter's wedding. While the dinner was being served the accused, who belonged to the opposite party, went to one Salamatullah, who was in charge of the arrangements, and asked him to allow them to participate in the feast. Salamatullah told them that his master had been out of Bombay and on his return he would consult him. The accused appeared not to have been satisfied with the reply. The next morning on seeing the complainants they set on them and handled them roughly. Hence the charge. After recording some evidence the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

A TERRIBLE tragedy is reported from Salerno. There lived in that city a widow in poor circumstances, who had three daughters and one son. The daughters were Maria, Gaetanina, and Elena, of the respective ages of 21, 19, and 15. The brother, Alfonso, a painter, was 23 years old. On the morning of the tragedy the widow had procured a box at the Communal Theatre, to hear the opera "Gioconda." In the evening the family, with the exception of Alfonso, were assembled in the dining room with their guest, Giovanni Jovene, a young printer, aged 25. Just as they were on the point of starting for the theatre Alfonso returned home, and on hearing of their intention went into a fury, reproaching his mother for having refused him some money that same morning, when it seemed that she could afford plenty for the theatre. The quarrel grew fierce, and finally the eldest daughter, Maria insulted her brother. Signor Jovene attempted to make peace, but Alfonso, drawing a revolver, fired and killed him. He then shot his sisters, Maria, who fell dead, and Gaetanina, who was badly wounded. Elena, at whom he also fired, fortunately escaped. He then turned his weapon against himself and fired, falling dead on the instant. Gaetanina is likely to recover.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Grossvenor, 516 tons, Captain G H Boys, will sail to-day, for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajput, 3,614 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain T G Archdeacon, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain B Pietra, sailed yesterday, for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain R T Cook, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, 9th March, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kelvindale, 2,000 tons, Captain S Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Akyab, 6th April, with a cargo of rice and Mr Hormusjee Nowrojee and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Capthin F P Howlden, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 13th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Miss Moir, Mr and Mrs C H Morgan as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain J T Hirst, cleared yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A N Taylor, Mrs M Harwe and infant, School Master Weightman, Hospital Assist Sayed Jalal, Sergt Crabbie and 200 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Thomas Wilson, Mr S McCausland, Mr G E Fry, Mr S M Serneeb, Mrs M Maine and 2 sons, 8 natives and 70 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Clive		Warden			R I Marine
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Florida	2050	Chapman			A Montochoff & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Fernmoor	1992	William			Bombay Co
Rajput	3615	Crebbin			T M & Co
Mandovy		Rego			Port. Gunboat
Onda	2410	Stunt			M M & Co
Foreric	2595	White			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Knarisbo	2019	Tyson			Bombay Co
Wardha	2583	Britten			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephens			M M & Co
Bombay	2040	Monat			
Ellora	1494	Archdeacon			Transport
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	At Sea		I G T S
Henzada	1341	Howeden			M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cook			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Red Sea	18-4	B & P S N Co
C	Kelvindale	2000	Bradley			
D	Ismaila	3381	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
N	Arabia	2330	Read	Havre	20-4	W & A G & Co
O	Borneo	2400	Raleich	Genoa	20-4	W & A G & Co
Q	Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	18-4	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Beeurs	Margalore	19-4	Shepd & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford	Karachi	21-4	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny	Repairing		P & O Co
3	Independent	1844	Anfosso	Venice	26-4	C Boggiano
4	Bisagno	1509	Dante	Hongkong	17-4	C Boggiano
5	Clyde	2198	Bennett	London	20-4	P & O Co
8	Imani	2979	Peabody	Antwerp	20-4	K N & Co
9	Barbara	2414	Voss	Liverpool	30-4	J Mackintosh
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	20-4	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	19-4	M M & Co
15	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	23-4	P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Kelvindale s	Bradley	Akyab, April 6
	Henzada s	Howlden	Calcutta, Mar 13
	Mazagon s	Cook	Kobe, Mar 9,

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Nubia s	Knox	Liverpool, &c
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool
	Goa s	Hirst	Zanzibar, &c
	Bisagno s	Pietra	Hongkong
	Rajput s	Crebbin	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kilwa, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.
„ Ellora, Archdeacon, for Persian Gulf.
Bacque Grosvenor, Boys, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mazagon, for China.
„ Henzada, for Calcutta via Coast ports.
„ Florida, for London, Hamburg, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—3 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co 200 cases candles, A Shaik Adum.

City of Lucknow s—120 crates sodawater bottles, D C Pundole; 149 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 3 butts whisky, Phipson and Co; 95 cases whisky, D; Cowasjee; 100 cases candles, A Shaik Adum.

FROM CHARANTE.

Aston Hall s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—1,277 cases window glass, H Allibhoy.

FROM HULL.

Horatio s—69 packages provision and soap, S Nuzerally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudelsburg s—6 cases chemicals and medicine, Phillips and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barbara s—750 cwt myrabollams, Sewjee Ramdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, Goldum and Co; 3714 cwt cotton seed Ewart Latham and Co; 50 bales wool, Bhowan Hurbhum; 32 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 1,410 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 cases tortoise shell, Sheriff Bhimjee; 26 cwt lac, S Bhimjee Sajan; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,600 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 90 cwt dry chillies, R Dossa and Co; 242 cwt dry chillies, Cursondas Valabdas; 12 bales carpets and 8 cases wooden furniture, S J Tellery and Co; 70 cwt turmeric and 120 cwt dry chillies, M Lalljee; 7 cases Indian condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barbara s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwt linseed, 3,699 cwt rapeseed and 4,002 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,214 cwt rapeseed and 6,029 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s—2,001 cwt poppyseed, Wagjee Becheer; 3005 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, 2,001 cwt castorseed and 2,000 cwt linseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,002 cwt castorseed, L Curamchand; 350 bales cotton fly, 200 bales twist waste, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp, Gordhandas Nathoo; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Foreric s—8,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 7,251 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Madan Bhimjee.

FOR GENOA.

Borneo s—3,001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabia s—4,002 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—13 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—750 bales cotton, Shingtai and Co; 750 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, N J Abraham; 125 bales twist, Tata and Co; 250 bales twist, E Nourdin and Co; 850 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 51 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, Talati and Co.

Mazagon s—200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—6 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL
E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 18th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p. m. on Friday the 19th Instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize-lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers,—Mess Dress Red or White.

For N C Officers and Volunteers,—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund have their eighth list of subscriptions in course of preparation and expect to publish it within the next day or two. Some recent contributors are the Raja of Puducotta Rs. 10,000, the Raja of Rajpipla Rs. 5,000, the Raja of Kallikotta and Atagada, Ganjam, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Rs. 3,000 each, the fendatory Chief of Raigarh, C. P., Rs. 1000, Raja Bishnur Pershad Singh Das of Jashpur Rs. 500, Major General D. J., McLeod and Messrs. Whitney Bros and Co., Ld. Rs. 250, each. A subscription of Rs. 856 has come from the officers, native officers, N. C. O.'S and men of 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Meerut

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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BEAUCLERK.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 17TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk to very rapid rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab and at Agra, Ajmere, Jeypore, Neemuch and Trichinopoly and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 13° in defect at Sirsa and Lahore, 5° to 6° in excess at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Secunderabad, Nagpur, Bangalore, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, and as much as 17° at Karachi. The minimum is 6° in defect at Ahmedabad, and from 5° to 9° in excess at Secunderabad, Bellary, Raipur, Calicut and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur and the lowest 84° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially cloudy in several places.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Belgaum.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ....inches	29·761
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·694
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·7
General Directions of wind* ...NE, SE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	237

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—April 16.	
10 p.m.	82·1
WEDNESDAY—April 17.	
8 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	84·2
2 p.m.	89·1
4 p.m.	87·0

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th April.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-quarters without delay.
2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club, to-morrow at 6-15 p.m.
3. The Proficiency Examination will take place on Monday next, the 22nd instant. Fall in at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m. Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MATHERAN
GYMKHANA
HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
(Nearest to Gymkhana.)

THIS NEW HOTEL, during the short period of two years has received the best Testimonials from all classes of European gentry as regards food, cleanliness, attendance, &c. It is situated on a very cool and shady site, commands pleasant views and has large and airy rooms. Home-comforts are guaranteed. Monthly contracts on MODERATE CHARGES.

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	Rs.	a.
THE INDIAN BORDERLAND. 1880-1900. By Col. Sir T. H. Holdich, with 22 illustrations and a Map	13	0
HIGHLANDS OF ASIATIC TURKEY. By Earl Percy, M. P. with 39 full-page and other Illustrations	12	4
KING AND EMPEROR. The Life History of Edward VII. By Arthur Mee, with 8 Illustrations	1	5
THE RELIEF OF KUMASSI. By Capt. H. C. J. Biss, with 16 Illustrations, Plans, and Map	4	8
PLAY AND POLITICS. Recollections of Malaya, By an old Resident	2	10
CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO. A study of a peculiar people. By I Zangwill	0	6
TENNYSON. His art and relation to modern Life. By Stopford A. Brooke, 2 vols. Limp Morocco	4	6
MY INDIAN QUEEN. By Guy Boothby, with 15 full page Illustrations	3	12
A SACK OF SHAKINGS. By F, T. Bullen, F. R. G. S.	4	8
PIERO DELLA FRANCESCA. By W. G. Waters, M. A., with 37 Plates	4	6
BAMBOO WORK, Construction of Furniture, Household Fitments, &c., with numerous Engravings and Diagrams. Ed. by P. N. Hasluck	0	12
FUN ON THE BILLIARD TABLE. Being a collection of amusing Tricks and Games for Amateurs; with Photographs by Stancliffe ...	1	14
THE MAKING OF MODERN EUROPE. A simple Account of the origin and Formation of the Principal countries and States. By Nemo	2	10
THE FITZDOODLE MEMOIRS. By Lord Adolphus Fitzdoodle	0	12
A FORGOTTON EMPIRE, (Vijayanagar.) A contribution to the History of India. By Robert Sewell, with 16 full page Illustrations and 3 Maps	11	4

NEW COLONIALS at Re. 1:10.

BALLAST: a Novel. By Mara Swan.
A SON OF AFRICA, a Romance. By Anna Countess de Bremont.
A SOLDIER OF THE KING: Being some passages in the Life of Mr. John Gifford. By Dora M. Jones.
THE WIZARD'S KNOT. By WM BARRY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SHOLAPUR.

DEATH.

BOYCE—April 17, at 2-15 p.m., at Sholapur, Framjee Nanabhoy Boyce, the brother of Rustomjee Nusserwanjee and Ruttonjee, aged 50 years. (By telegraph.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STUART—April 12, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain G R C Stuart, East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRADY—April 15, at Tirupur, James Collins Brady, Messrs Binny & Co's Agent, brother of A Brady, Station Master, S I R, Egmore, aged 29 years and 8 months.

CROSS—March 25, at Bankipore, of plague, Mrs Caroline Cross, wife of W H Cross, Esq, late of the O & R Railway, Lucknow and Bareilly, aged 55 years.

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KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1901.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND LORD CURZON.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, in the "Empire Review," somewhat roughly handles his Excellency the Viceroy, in reviewing the recent blue-book on the new Frontier Province. He agrees with the conclusions of the Viceroy, but denies the validity of the arguments with which he supports them and distrusts the spirit which animates them, and thinks the epitaph of Goldsmith on William Burke might be applied without injustice to Lord Curzon:—"The pupil of impulse, it forced him along, His conduct still right, with his argument wrong." We do not often meet this breezy kind of criticism in these days. It may be objected to as bordering on the personal, but it is refreshing and seems redolent of the March winds under whose influence it was written. In substance, however, Sir Lepel takes a similar view to our own and remarks that if Lord Curzon had been content to submit his proposals, "which are but a slight modification of those which Lord Lytton was ready to accept when his more ambitious scheme of frontier management was negatived," in a brief despatch stating the grounds on which the new departure had become necessary there would have been little reason for criticism. And we are not surprised when he complains that a Viceroy whose aim is professedly at deeds rather than words should have written a phenomenally lengthy and polemical despatch, explaining his proposals and attacking the Punjab Government, past and present, for ignorance, incapacity, and obstruction. Further Sir Lepel finds that his Excellency treated the statesmanlike objections of the Secretary of State to the separation scheme "with a contempt which the exigencies of official etiquette only thinly disguise." This accusation will scarcely bear investigation and we do not imagine that the Secretary of State will regard what Sir Lepel objects to as anything more than one of Lord Curzon's little peculiarities of style. But Sir Lepel Griffin has a grievance and an opportunity of resenting an injury now presents itself. Lord Curzon said that "none" of the Chief Secretaries had a special frontier training in their official youth. And Sir Lepel says somewhat angrily: "If Lord Curzon's facts are as mistaken regarding others as myself, his argument has a very weak foundation. He asserts that I never served on the Frontier before I was appointed Chief Secretary." The truth is that he was in camp at Dera Ghazi Khan on the border when he was appointed to officiate as Chief Secretary and that for several previous years, under three different Lieutenant-Governors, he claims to have received a singularly exhaustive frontier political training. There was no frontier district which Sir Lepel did not know, no outpost or pass from Hazara to Sind which he had not visited; nor was there a single chief, Biluch or Afghan, with whom he was not personally acquainted.

We protested against the sweeping character of this condemnation at the time. Sir Lepel Griffin was smarting under its injustice when he wrote: "If Lord Curzon imagines that insinuations of ignorance and incapacity will affect the reputation of the line of distinguished men who saved India to the Empire and ruled the Punjab and the frontier for fifty years with firmness and discretion, one can only regret that to his qualities of industry and ability a sense of humour was not added. In that case his memorandum would not have been written." Pity, too, that Sir Lepel Griffin did not treat the memorandum as humorous. For after all no one took its opening flourish as serious. What could possibly be more amusing than his Excellency's declaration that the new scheme was the outcome of his visit and two years' contemplation of Lord George Hamilton's communication of August 1898. All those previous schemes had proved abortive, partly because the time was not ripe for their fulfilment, but mainly because they were too ambitious and involved too great dislocation of the existing interests to admit of their being carried through without serious opposition. If Lord Curzon had claimed to have carried to completion a scheme to which his predecessors had always devoted attention and of which they had worked out all the most important details he should have had the full credit. As a matter of fact he put the weathercock on top of the tower and varnished the doors of an edifice his predecessors had erected, and reported it ready for formal opening. The indignation of these gentlemen is easily understood. Sir Denis Fitzpatrick did not much appreciate his Excellency's reference to Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab wherein he said: "I can conceive that an ambitious Lieutenant-Governor, if such a phenomenon were to occur, might be very difficult to control." Whereunto Sir Denis retorts: "Lord Curzon evidently believes that, whatever a Lieutenant-Governor may be in other respects, he is at least pretty certain to be above, or perhaps I should say below, being ambitious, but with a Chief Commissioner specially appointed to administer the border it would be different. I do not mean to suggest that he would be influenced by mere personal ambition or a desire to distinguish himeslf." And he added somewhat significantly: "We could all name men of that stamp, but they are happily the exceptions." In Sir Denis's opinion, while the Government of India are on the one hand inclined to take a somewhat exaggerated view of the obligations thrown on us by the Durand Convention, on the other hand they are not sufficiently alive to the difficulties of the position. Points of this kind, however, Sir Lepel Griffin does not discuss. What he objects to is not so much what Lord Curzon has done as the way he has done it. And we can forgive him remarking that it would be a very good thing if the Viceroy could forget there is a frontier at all. He goes further and reminds his Excellency that his real duties are to develop peacefully the resources of the Empire, to encourage agriculture and commerce and beat back poverty, pestilence and famine. The value of Sir Lepel's criticism is discounted, however, by the unmistakable signs of resentment which everywhere show through it.

CROP EXPERIMENTS. IT was possibly owing to the fact that so many officers were occupied in combatting the effects of famine that the crop experiments in the Bombay Presidency during 1898-99 showed unsatisfactory results. Certainly the number of experiments was less than in the previous year owing to the absorbing nature of plague and famine work. Apparently the exigencies of the time threw the actual experimental work upon the less experienced or less enthusiastic men with the result that Mr. W. P. Symonds, writing as Survey Commissioner and Director of Agriculture, says there is evidence of considerable want of discrimination in the selection of fields for experiment and crops which were not nearly average for the fields were tested. As an instance in point a "special" experiment in ginger, sugarcane and plantains on a two acre holding in the Mahim taluka lost much of its value because it was carried out by an officer of no great experience. Mr. Mollison, commenting as Deputy Director of Agriculture on these experiments, makes some very caustic remarks. The experimenter, he observes, has got somewhat mixed in his statements, It was reported that 2,800 lbs. of ginger, costing Rs. 133, were required to plant an acre, Mr. Mollison says that half that quantity is quite sufficient. "Again," he adds, "I think the occupant knew how to exaggerate when he said he applied castor cake to ginger at the rate of twenty local khandis per acre. This is equivalent to an application of 21,840 lbs. per acre or nearly ten tons!" Apparently the occupier did his best to make the experiment appear extraordinary even if it required a little stretching of the long bow. The enthusiasm of the British agriculturist for large potatoes and giant gooseberries is not to be compared with this Mahim cultivator's zeal for scientific manuring. Mr. Mollison is, however, somewhat of a sceptic and with mild sarcasm he remarks, "there are indications of exalted extravagance in this experiment throughout." Doubtless the cultivator reasoned thus: This is a scientific experiment and the value of scientific cultivation must be proved. Castor cake is good for ginger; you cannot have too much of a good thing; ergo, pile on the castor cake. Or, at all events, swear that it has been most liberally applied. Naturally such treatment must have an extraordinary result and so it is reported that the outturn came to 17,360 lbs. of principal product and 740 lbs. of by product, together worth Rs. 831-10-8 per acre. That shows a considerable profit; instead of which Mr. Mollison damps the ardour of the scientific agriculturist with the comment: "I do not know what is wrong with these figures, but it may be accepted as certain that the occupant did not actually get from his crop anything like the price which they indicate." The sugarcane experiment was more satisfactory and in regard to the plantain test there was also less cause for complaint. The general experiment, however, instead of having the value of a "special" test has, because of insufficient information of the right sort, had to be set down as "ordinary." Mr. Symonds makes the observation that the Collector should not have asked a junior officer of the standing of the man selected, to carry out a special experiment, "as the work requires considerable tact and experience and only experienced officers who take a good deal of interest in agriculture can be expected to do it successfully." Some experiments carried out at Satara by Mr. P. E. Percival, the Assistant Collector, that gentleman considers point to a high assessment of certain lands. In reference to this Mr. Mollison states that, while Mr. Percival may be right in his contention that the burden of assessment is unequal in various parts of his charge and may in some parts press heavily, his experiments as submitted by no means prove in any reliable way that such is the case.

COLONIAL DEFENCE. COLONEL G. T. DENISON has been telling the Canadians that they are not contributing their due share towards defraying the cost of Imperial defence. His views may not be pleasant to the Colonial taxpayer, but he is undoubtedly right, when he points out that the Colonies have not yet recognised their responsibilities in the defence of the Empire. He believes the time has come when the countries of Greater Britain might take up the burden which properly belongs to them, but especially is it incumbent upon Canada, the least prepared of the Colonies to meet the dangers of war, to put herself in a state of defence. In a lecture delivered before the British Empire League in Canada, Lieutenant-Colonel Denison pointed out that with a population larger than that of either Scotland or Ireland, Canada spends only £402,400, or about eighteen pence per head per annum on military equipment. The United Kingdom spends about forty five millions sterling on the Army and Navy, and though the comparison may not be quite fair, the Colonel observes that at the same rate of expenditure, if Canada were an independent country, responsible for the preservation of her own nationality and freedom, she must spend on defence a sum equivalent to £ 5,940,000. There is perhaps, a better analogy in the case of the United States. If the Dominion were a part of the Great Republic, her contribution to its revenues on the basis of the present expenditure of the States on war forces, would amount to a round six millions sterling, Again, comparing the proportion of military expenditure to total revenue, Canada, on the basis of the Mother Country's statistics, should expend £ 3,200,000 for defence purposes, while according to the proportion in the United States the Dominion should spend £5,600,000 on military forces. Carrying his interesting comparisons farther Lieut.-Colonel Denison observes that on the basis of defence expenditure in proportion to the value of export trade, Canada taking the United Kingdom as a guide, would have to spend for military purposes a sum approaching four and a quarter millions sterling annually. Instead of this, the whole contribution of the Dominion to military expenditure amounts, as we have said, to but £442,400 a year. The other Colonies are in somewhat similar case and Colonel Denison pertinently asks whether, with their great increase in wealth, population and trade, the Colonies can fairly expect to be the only countries that escape paying what is reasonable for preserving national life and freedom? The indications are all the other way.

INDIAN POACHERS. MR. R. G. BURTON contributes an article to the "Field" on the extermination of game which is proceeding as rapidly in India as in other countries. The writer calls the attention of Government to the ways of the native poacher, who is absolutely unscrupulous, sparing neither age nor sex, whatever the season may be, and which threatens to extinguish many types of wild life in the course of time. Mr. Burton gives instances of the cruel devices practised to ensnare or kill game. The Pardis skilfully dispose a quantity of nooses over a fixed area, and then drive a herd of antelope across the ground, some of which get entangled in the snares, and in order to transport them easily to market they as often as not break their legs and dispose of the meat thus kept fresh. These wretched people are especially inhuman in dealing with captured birds, breaking their legs and wings, sewing up the eyelids of birds or bringing them together with a piece of split cane. The greatest destruction of large game is wrought by natives who watch over pools of water from dusk to dawn, and shoot the animals when they come down to drink. In the hot weather, when the water holes have become scarce, such localities are visited by great numbers of animals of all kinds. Animals are frequently shot in the breeding season, and vast quantities of game are thus destroyed annually, while in a year of drought like that we have just passed through, the destruction of life must be appalling. If there were no demand the supply would probably not be so large, but the shikari finds a ready market for hides and flesh and the trophies carried by his game. It is unpleasant, says Mr. Burton, to think there should be a sale for trophies of the chase among Europeans, and if visitors to India would abstain from purchasing these articles they would do much for the cause of the preservation of game. Mr. Burton computes that the work of extermination, if allowed to go on, will be completed by the end of the present century, when the forests will be almost destitute of wild life. There is, however, a movement on foot to control the destruction of game, and every sportsman by taking an interest in the movement can help to form public opinion on the question which will ultimately induce Government to legislate.

ON April 1st Dr. Sydney Smith, who held the Police and Coroner's Surgeonship for 34 years, was compulsorily retired under the Government rules as to age, but we understand that it is not his intention to give up private practice.

THE hired transport Hawarden Castle, with 512 Boer Prisoners, and Escort, is expected to arrive at Bombay from South Africa on the 24th instant The prisoners will on disembarkation be railed in two special trains to Ahmednagar from the Prince's Dock.

THE China mail steamer Catherine Apcar, which sailed from Calcutta on Saturday morning, took away among others Mr. Robert Turnbull, C.I.E., late Secretary to the Corporation and three of the Jesuit Fathers of St. Xavier's College who are proceeding to Sumatra to take scientific observations during the eclipse of the sun on the 18th proximo.

THE latest official returns show that the net imports of gold during the eleven months ending with February were Rs. 1,67,79,059, and of silver, Rs. 7,99,30,919 making the total net imports of treasure, Rs. 9,67,09,978. As stated a few days ago, the imports of silver by the public show a large decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1900.

IT is notified that during the absence of Lady Luck from India, Mrs. Leach will act as President of the Bengal Command Branch, Soldiers and Sailors Families Association, and communications for the President should be addressed care of Brigadier-General J. Leach, R. A., Arranmore, Naini Tal. The duties of Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Branch have been taken over from Major Hamilton by Captain C. L. Nicholson, D. A. Q.-M.-G., Naini Tal.

THE announcement telegraphed from Lahore a few days ago to the effect that cholera was virtually dead in Kashmir was, to say the least of it, decidedly optimistic. The fact is that two or three villages fourteen miles north-east of Srinagar were affected in March: and between April 1st and 8th 68 cases occurred in twelve villages covering an area of twelve square miles; 45 seizures taking place in Goosh alone near the head of the Lolab Valley. One case occurred on the 8th April at Sopur on the Pohru. Of course, it is possible that the cholera may not spread, but no one can foretell this: and a notice has been issued warning visitors that the disease previls "to a serious extent" in the Uttur Mahchipura tahsil. Thus, all that can be safely said is that the outlook for 1901 is doubtful. As regards plague, the authorities fear it will be impossible to prevent its importation across the Punjab border.

THE well-nigh interminable dispute between the British and Irish Museum authorities as to the ownership of certain gold ornaments which were discovered in the North of Ireland some years ago, and which are now in the national collection at Bloomsbury, has entered upon a new phase. It now turns out that what has hitherto been regarded as treasure-trove was dug up on land belonging to the Fishmongers' Company, who have consequently made the dispute a three-cornered one. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to an amicable settlement, but whether this will be arrived at appears to be somewhat dubious. The articles in question, which were described at the time as the most important acquisition during the year in the Early British and Prehistoric Antiquities Department, consisted of a collar with ornament of late Celtic character in relief, a twisted collar of solid wire and part of a second similar one, two neck chains, a bowl of very thin metal, and a model of a boat, with oars and other implements.

CURIOSITIES OF SIGNATURES.

"IN days of old, when knights were bold, and barons held their sway," it very often happened that those distinguished personages were so little used to the pen that after they had painfully signed their names their scholarship was exhausted. It is natural and inevitable that the earliest efforts in the art of writing should take the shape of a signature, and to this day inability to sign one's name is accepted as the quintessence of ignorance. With the majority of us the signature is the most characteristic bit of our handwriting—it is practised all too frequently in these days of endless correspondence, and it is natural that a man should take a certain pride in the formation of the initials and words which indicate his identity. Even what Mr. W. S. Gilbert once described as "the innumerable and persistent tribe" of autograph-hunters are often compelled to be content with a mere signature. Indeed, there are many historical personages whose handwriting we possess only in this form. For a long period subscribing a letter or a more important document was a very ceremonious affair, and we may be sure that many a lord or fair lady performed the task with as much labour and difficulty as John Ploughman does now. Even Queen Elizabeth, who was as highly educated, for her day, as the modern young lady who is bracketed equal to the Senior Wrangler, evidently took her signature very seriously. It is impossible to look at that wonderful effort, with its stately and complicated caligraphy, without wondering how many minutes were required for its elaboration. The modern Sovereign who is sometimes compelled to sign his august autograph hunderds of times in a day, would be unable to do anything else if he endeavoured to emulate such mathematical precision. By Elizabeth's time English Royal signatures had already taken their final modern form. Our mediæval Kings signed entirely in Latin. "Edwardus Rex," or "Henricus Rex," but by degrees this archaic form was dropped, the English name was used, and "Rex" gave way to its initial letter This usage continued unchanged until after the passage of the Royal Titles Act. Queen Victoria adopted the form of "R.I."—Regina et Imperatrix"—to the intense disgust of the Little Englanders of a generation ago. It is notable that the German Emperor puts his Imperial dignity first—"Wilhelm I.R." As a rule, Sovereigns sign documents at the top of the paper instead of at the foot, while the Kings of Spain still write the old formula, "Yo el Rey"—"I, the King." Members of our own Royal family, even when they are peers, sign their Christian name or names only, the Prince of Wales for the time being always adding the initial "P." for Prince, although George IV., when Prince Regent, affixed the cipher "P. R." to his name. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, sometimes subscribes herself by her husband's title, like an ordinary peeress. The gallant and lamented young husband of Princess Beatrice used the less familiar form of "Henry of Battenberg." The Lord Protector of the Commonwealth was, after he received that title, "Oliver P.," a signature strongly reminiscent of the style of the Princess of Wales. Unlike other Sovereigns, the Popes add their number to the Christian name they assume upon their elevation.

Down to about the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, English peers and bishops commonly signed in identical fashion, prefixing their Christian name, or, more frequently, their initial, to the title. Gradually this type of signature became the exclusive property of the spiritual Lords, who have continued it to this day. The occupants of most of the old Sees maintain the use of an abbreviated Latin form of signature, such as "Cantuar," and "Ebor." He would be a very Democratic and reforming Primate who should venture to subscribe himself "F. Canterbury" or "W. York." Moreover, there are now so many Peerage titles taken from cathedral cities that a good deal of confusion might arise were the Latin forms abandoned. Canterbury, Winchester, Durham, Bristol, Lichfield, Chichester, Ripon, Manchester, Ely—to name only a few—have been appropriated by Peers. Nevertheless, many of the new Sees use English signatures, and the same may occasionally be said of old ones. Before Dr. Temple was translated from Fulham to Lambeth he signed "F. Londin," but the late Dr. Creighton preferred the English from of "M. London," notwithstanding that in his former Bishopric he employed the Latin "M. Petriburg." The Roman Catholic Prelates in this country do not attempt to use baronial signatures, although they have adopted territorial designations. There are, however, variations in their practice. Cardinal Manning wrote himself down "Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop," while his successor prefers "Herbert, Cardinal Vaughan," which was the form affected by Cardinal Wiseman. The Roman Bishops in England, as a rule, sign their names like ordinary people, with a cross prefixed, although some of them write their Christian names only, followed by "Bishop of so-and-so.

It was, as we have said, about the end of Elizabeth's time that peers ceased using an initial or Christian name before their titular appellation; but cases have been known in quite recent times in which they have departed from custom. A famous case in point is that of Lord Byron, who, after his marriage to Miss Milbanke, usually signed himself "Noel Byron," while the third Marquess of Londonderry was "Vane Londonderry," and the famous Lord Holland was "Vassal Holland." In these cases family considerations explained the change. Another unusual signature was that of the late Earl De La Warr. Before he succeeded his brother in the earldom he was Lord Buckhurst, a title which he inherited from his mother under a special remainder, since he was not the eldest son. After his accession to the higher rank and the litigation which ensued as to the devolution of the Barony, he signed himself "De La Warr and Buckhurst," despite the unwritten law under which peers do not sign two unequal titles. There are, of course, many cases, like that of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Hamilton and Brandon, in which the signature consists of two names, but they are practically always names of equal degree in the Peerage. His Grace of Richmond might, if he chose, sign "Richmond, Gordon, Lennox, and Aubigny," since he is the only British subject possessing four Dukedoms, just as Lord Mowbray may, and, we believe, sometimes does, use the form, "Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton." When the great Duke of Marlborough, after he became a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire wrote a letter in French he generally signed it "Le Prince et Duc de Marlborougo. Nelson in his late years invariably wrote himself down, 'Nelson' and Bronte, although the latter was a Sicilian Dukedom; while Wellington who was Duke of Cindad Redrigo, in spain, affixed Wellington Ciudad Rodrigo to documents relating to his property in the Peninsula. Sometimes a signature is designed to ephasise a claim, as in the case of Sir Egerton Brydges who was wont to place after his name the words "Per legem patriæ, Baron Chandos Sudeley." A Peer does not sign his new name until after the funeral of his predecessor.

Foreign signatures stand in a class by themselves. The rules which govern them are less rigid than our own, and are often subject to variation at pleasure. In France it is not uncommon for an ordinary untitled person to subscribe simply his surname, to the exclusion of initials and Christian names, while many who are titled ignore the fact in their signatures. The greater frequency of nobiliary distinctions abroad has led to the necessity of prefixing the title to the name, to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, although here again not infrequent exceptions are to be found. Where the father is Duke and the son Prince of the same place, or elder and younger brothers are respectively Count and Viscount by the same name, it is obviously necessary to prefix the degree of titular nobility to the signature How the Princes of Reuss, all of whom are named Henry, and numbered on a system which admits of Henry LXXIV. being the father of Henry IX, manage to distinguish themselves in epistolary intercourse, we do not profess to explain. An odd signature-custom, with a foreign flavour about it, although it does no appear to have had an exotic origin, is that of the town clerks of some ancient English boroughs signing their surnames only to certain official documents. Thus, Sir J. B. Monckton, the Town Clerk of London, appears simply as "Monckton" at the foot of some formal notices. But there is no end to curiosities of this kind.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

EXPEDITION AGAINST LIU KWAN-TING.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

An expedition composed of 5,000 Germans and 3,000 French is leaving Paotingfu to attack General Liukwanting, who has 10,000 Chinese and defiantly ignores the boundaries prescribed by Count Waldersee in the Paotingfu district.

France, besides preferring her own claims, desires to support the claims for compensation made by the Catholic institutions and missionaries.

[WHEN the Mail left China the Ministers were engaged in discussing the resources best available for China to meet the indemnity. It is of the greatest importance that China should provide the service of the indemnity from the expansion of revenues unconnected with foreign trade, leaving the revision of the tariff and the complicated commercial question therewith bound up to be treated separately later. The conference of Ministers as now constituted is much too unwieldy an instrument and Peking is too far removed from the trading centres for the efficiency of negotiations involving an exhaustive study of the economic situation of China as well as of the permanent interests of foreign trade. Any proposal for a hasty solution of the indemnity problem by the simple process of doubling import duties would be fatal, though, apparently, some Powers, whose commercial interests are slight, are disposed thus to hasten the payment of the indemnity, which their exchequers doubtless need badly, at the expense of their neighbours. The justice of the Chinese claim to tariff revision is generally recognized on condition that it is coupled with radical reforms of the *likin*, of inland navigation, &c. But to concede revision without reform would be a gratuitous surrender of the only available lever. The discussions of the conference cannot, however, produce definite results until all the Powers have intimated the amount of the State and private claims to indemnity and have settled the aggregate amount that China must pay.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DESPATCH BY LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The "Gazette" publishes a despatch of Lord Roberts, dated the 2nd instant, supplementing the despatch of the 15th November, 1900. It deals fully with every branch of the service and contains an extremely long list of Officers and Civilians who most prominently distinguished themselves.

His Lordship promises a later despatch dealing with those recommended by the various commanders.

The present list includes all well known commanders of divisions, brigades and detachments and a great number of other officers.

LORD ROBERTS' DESPATCH.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Lord Roberts in his despatch appends a special report on the field transport and says that the War Office regimental system is unsuitable and that we were compelled to introduce the Departmental system, which, directed by Sir W. G. Nicholson, fully justified expectations.

Colonel Plumer has occupied Chuniespoort, the most difficult pass in the country.

The Northern advance of the British has disturbed the Boer preparations for a fresh invasion of Cape Colony.

SIR A. MILNER TAKES LEAVE.

The 'Daily News' and 'Chronicle' state Sir A. Milner is coming to England on two months leave, owing to ill health.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA APRIL 17.

Lt.-Colonel Jervis, Medical Officer, 7th Bombay Pioneers, and Lieutenant Birdwood, Central India Horse, and Niven, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, are permitted to return to duty, while Lieut-Colonel Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, has six months' extension of leave at home and Lieutenant Hulseberg, 27th Bombay Infantry, four months' extension of leave.

Recruiting for the 47th Sikhs, the new battalion which is being formed of medium sized Jat Sikhs, is still proceeding. A good stamp of men is being obtained.

Major J. R. Burrows, Royal Army Medical Corps, in medical charge of the Station Hospital at Calicut, died at the station on the 15th instant from malaria.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will remain at Abbottabad until the morning of the 18th instant, travelling thence direct to Simla, where he arrives at 4 p. m. on the 20th instant.

Major H. M. Jackson, R. E., Surveyor-General with the South African Field Force, reports from Pretoria that one of his detachments was recently captured by the Boers, who destroyed all the instrumental equipment.

Among the new automatic and quickfiring guns being sent to India for trial are specimens of pompoms, Hotchkises and Colt's guns. These will be subjected to experiments under field service condition.

When the full supply of maxims has been obtained, it is intended to give two of these guns to each infantry unit in the field army, and one gun to other infantry battalions in India, European and Native alike.

Major Benny Talyour, R. E., reports from Pekin that he is busy compiling maps which will be useful in case any further military operations are necessary, and that he finds the Chinese maps at his disposal for this purpose very fairly accurate.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, APRIL 17.

Weston, Major, Bombay, R. A. M. C, for embarkation from Deolali.

Kilpatrick, Captain, Punjab K. Rifles, on leave from Landi Kotal.

Walsh, Lieut, Bengal R. S. F. on leave, from Allahabad.

Brown, Captain, Bengal 1-3 Gurkhas, on leave, from Almora.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 17.

Kenny, Major, Bombay Military Department, Government of India, on leave, to England.

Turner, Captain N.W. P., R.E., on leave, to England.

Williams, 2nd Lieut, I. M. S, 1st Warkwickshire Regiment, from leave, to Belgaum.

Gordon, Major, Bombay 2nd Lancers, to rejoin to Deesa.

Bezett, Lieut, 6th M. I., on duty, to Jhansi

William, Major, Punjab R. G. A., on duty, to Durban

Addison, Captain, Punjab 1st. S. W. Borders, on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 11-16
Bar Silver	27 1-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE NOAKHALI CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and Mr. Justice Pratt, presiding over the Criminal Appellate Bench, delivered judgment in what is known as the Noakhali Case.

In this case three men, named Sadak Ali, Anwar Ali and Aslam were convicted by Mr. Pennel, lately Sessions Judge of Noakhali, of murder. Sadak Ali was sentenced to death and the other two accused to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, in a lengthy judgment, the delivery of which took three-quarters of an hour set aside the conviction and sentences of Anwar Ali and Aslam on the ground that the evidence, was insufficient to warrant their conviction and directed that they be discharged. As regards Sadak Ali his lordship was of opinion that he had not had a fair trial and directed that he should be retried.

His lordship commented forcibly on Mr. Pennell's conduct in introducing into his judgment a mass of totally irrelevant matter, and said that the only duty of a court in a criminal case was to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person or persons. There were certain legitimate limits, but Mr. Pennell had greatly exceeded these limits.

Mr. Justice Partt concurred with Mr. Justice Ameer Ali as regards his finding in the case of the three appellants and also very strongly commented on the conduct of the Sessions Judge. Mr. Pennell, his lordship said, had gone out his way to criticise actions of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, High Court Judges and other high officials who were precluded by their position from making any reply.

THE SIBPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The Bengal Government have had under consideration for some time past a proposal to introduce a qualifiying test in sanitary science amongst engineers and overseers in the employ of municipalities and district boards and the Lieutenant-Governor has now sanctioned the following scheme in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College:—(1) Government will undertake to give three scholarships a year to qualified candidates who undergo a course of practical training under a Sanitary Engineer. (2) These scholarships shall be open to candidates who have passed through the full course at Sibpur and obtained their degree of Bachelor of Engineering. (3) Candidates shall be selected by the Principal, Sibpur College, in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer, (4) Scholarships shall be of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem being paid during the year and the remainder at the end of the year's training on a certificate being furnished by the Sanitary Engineer (5) At the conclusion of the course, if their work has been approved, passed students will receive certificates from the Sanitary Engineer, setting forth the nature of the training they have undergone and the degree of proficiency they have attained. (6) District boards and municipalities will be recommended to give preference to men who hold these certificates when filling vacancies in their conservancy and sanitation departments. (7) Government will pay the cost of instruments and appliances and also the travelling allowance of students.

NOTABLE DECREASE IN PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

A notable decrease in the plague mortality is reported during the past week in Bengal, the deaths in Calcutta having dropped from 859 in the previous week to 548 last week and in the Bengal districts from 7,881 to 4,735. The North-West Provinces report 929 deaths, the Punjab 393, Mysore State 82, Kashmir 25, Madras Presidency 17, Karachi 219, the Bombay districts 767, Bombay City 714. The total for the whole of India was 8,429 against 11,606 in the previous week.

INTERPRETERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Interpreters are being requisitioned from South Africa for the contingents of Boer prisoners to be located in India.

COL. H. McCALMAN, I. M. S.

An extra pension of one hundred pounds annually is conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel H. McCalman, of the Bombay I. M. S.

THE D. A. A. G. FOR MUSKETRY, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Major Grant, late D. A. A. G. for Musketry Bombay Command, has been appointed D. A. A. G. British Army Schools, Madras and Bombay Commands, vice Scott, tenure expired.

RETURN OF THE ULWAR AND BIKANEER INFANTRY.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine has been directed to charter ships in India to bring home the Ulwar and Bikaneer Infantry from Hong Kong.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

THE Hon. Mr. Eardley Norton, in a letter to the "Madras Mail," advocates the calling of a public meeting by the non-official members of Council and leaders of the mercantile and trading community to draw up a remonstrance against the present system of drawing up Provincial Contracts and the illiberal treatment the Madras Presidency receives.

INFORMATION reached Shields of the arrival of the Tyne steamer Recta at Rotterdam from Galveston, after a terrible Atlantic experience. On the whole of the passage terrific weather was encountered. The carpenter, William Thomas, and the boatswain, named Johnson, went to the assistance of one of the seamen who had been injured during the storm. While they were conveying the injured men to the cabin a huge sea swept over the vessel, washing the three men overboard. Four other members of the crew narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The Rev. L. G. J. Ford, who has just been appointed Headmaster of Repton, is the youngest but one of the famous band of brothers who were to Repton what the Lytteltons were to Eton. The whole of the seven were in the school cricket eleven, and six of them were captains. In all, their name appears twenty-two times in the lists of the school, eleven posted in the pavilion at Repton, and for a period of twenty years without a break Repton cricket was represented by a Ford. Six of the seven went to Cambridge. Three got their cricket blue, and did not get a first class; three got a first-class and did not get a Blue. Though all the brothers were fine cricketers, the eldest, W. J., and the youngest, F. G. J., were the best-known, owing to their great hitting powers. Mr. W. J. Ford, who at one time used to play regularly for Middlesex, bade farewell to county cricket in a characteristic fashion in 1896, when he mashed his triceps in making a colossal drive over the members' enclosure at Lord's.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL IN CEYLON.

BRILLIANT AND INTERESTING SCENE.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

IT was generally expected that the "Ophir" would not arrive in harbour before about 10 a.m., on Saturday, but sometime after midnight on Friday, H. M. S. "Blake" the advance guard of the small party, steamed into harbour and announced the approach of the Royal Yacht and escort so that the small squadron of men-of-war with the flagship "Highflyer" had ample time to get ready for the arrival. The Yacht was sighted from the tower at the Flagstaff at 5 a.m., and was observed to be leading with the "Juno" behind and the "St. George" some distance off. The detachment of the R. A. at the Saluting Battery (Battenberg) at the root of the S. W. Breakwater immediately manned the guns and Their Royal Highnesses were afforded the first sight of the "Pearl of the Indian Ocean" as dawn broke.

THE RECEPTION IN HARBOUR.

At 6 a. m. to the minute the Royal Yacht majestically steamed past the head of the break-water and simultaneously the boom of cannon from the Saluting Battery began the Royal Salute of 21 guns. Rear-Admiral Bosanquet's flagship, the "Highflyer," taking up the firing which was also responded to by the "Marathon" and "Pomone" which were drawn up on the right of the flagship in close line with the breakwater. The scene in harbour was remarkably pretty and striking, every vessel being decked with hundreds of flag from stem to stern. As soon as the vessel was sighted the men-of-war were dressed and the decks and rigging were manned, the men remaining on until the mooring of the "Ophir" which came in and took up a position on the left of the "Marathon" and behind the "Highflyer" facing landwards and turned about with the fore-part of the vessel pointing to the mouth of the harbour. The "Juno" came in immediately after and anchored in front of the bow of the "Ophir," the "St. George" anchoring near the breakwater. The "Blake" was in the northern part of the harbour where all the shipping was—twenty large vessels this morning besides the numerous native craft of all description, all of which were gaily decked for the occasion.

THE ROYAL LANDING AND RECEPTION: ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

Punctually to the hour (1-15 p. m.) the Band stuck up "God Save the King," telling all in the Pandal that the Duke and Duchess had arrived.

On landing, His Royal Highness inspected the Guard of Honour, walking up in front and down the rear.

A bouquet was presented to the Princess on landing by little Miss Hellings, daughter of the Magistrate of Colombo. The Duke was very suitably dressed in white, wearing his badges, etc. as Admiral. The Duke, Duchess and Governor walked up the long dais from the jetty together. Their Royal Highnesses smilingly acknowledged the salutations of the Headmen who were ranged on each side and in whom the Princess was evidently much interested. Both Duke and Duchess looked very well and His Royal Highness in replying to the Addresses spoke with a strong voice—a voice trained to give the word of command in a gale of wind!—and with the clearest possible enunciation. It was quite a pleasure to listen to his words which were heard to the remotest corner of the pandal. Arrived on the dais, with the Duchess standing slightly behind her husband on the left, and the Governor on his right hand, the members of the Legislative Council, led by General Hobson, first appeared and their address was admirably read with due emphasis and precision by the General, who concluded by handing the same in its casket, to His Royal Highness who gave it to His Private Secretary and from him took again the written reply.

"I sincerely thank you, the members of the Legislative Council and representatives of the people of Ceylon for having renewed to-day, that loyal and hearty welcome accorded to me 19 years ago and for extending your generous greeting to the Duchess,

"We rejoice with you that during our voyage to Australia it is possible to visit your beautiful island.

"We look forward with pleasure to some personal acquaintance with its people—varied in race but united in loyalty—the charm of its lovely scenery and to the interest of its relics of ancient days.

"I thank you for the assurances of your sympathy in the joys and sorrows experienced by my family in the past.

"I know how our late beloved Sovereign deeply appreciated your expressions and outward proofs of such sentiments and in more recent times, Her Majesty realised with admiration and gratitude that spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice which gave the flower of your manhood to defend the Empire's cause in South Africa.

"It is this sympathy, this readiness to share in the common burden, which forges the links in the chain which it is hoped, may ever unite countries of H. M. Dominions.

"It will be a pleasure to me to communicate to the King and Queen the loving and respectful homage of His Royal subjects in Ceylon so feelingly expressed in the words of your address.

At the close each of the Ms. L. C. was introduced and also as ex-Legislative Councillors, Sir Wm. Mitchell, and Messrs. G. B. Leechman and P. Coomara Swamy.

Next came the Mayor and Members of the Municipal Council and Mr. Pagden read very deliberately the address, to which His Royal Highness replied:—

"On behalf of the Duchess and myself I desire to thank you for the cordial terms in which you bid us welcome to the important and flourishing city which you represent. The fact that my father during his visit to Ceylon in 1875 laid the foundation stone of the great breakwater which has so largely contributed to the growth and prosperity of Colombo gives me special interest in its welfare. The rapid extension of the city throws a constantly increasing responsibility upon Municipal administration. I have no doubt that you discharge your duties with that intelligence appreciation of the needs of the growing community in modern times which characterises other Municipalities of the Empire."

The several Members of the Municipal Council were then duly presented; and finally, the Chairman and Committee of the Chamber of Commerce came before the dais, Mr. Stanley Bois reading the Chamber's address in clear and emphatic tones. To this the Duke replied as follows:—

"I desire to heartily thank you, the members of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for your words of kindly greeting to the Duchess and myself, and for your assurance of answerving devotion and attachment to the Throne,

"I congratulate you on the general Commercial prosperity of the island.

"Favoured in its climate and fertility of soil, happy in the enterprise and industry of its Planter, the producing powers of Ceylon have steadily increased, until to-day her trade and shipping are more than double what they were at the time of my last visit here in 1882.

"Meanwhile the Harbour Works inaugurated by my father in 1875 have been vigorously pushed forward and railway and other land communications extended.

"Yet eminently satisfactory as is such a condition of affairs, never perhaps was there greater scope for the work of those highly responsible bodies to which you belong.

"We live in an age of competition. The struggle between Nations is one not of arms, but of Trade, and it is to the Chambers of Commerce—the eyes and ears of our National Commercial system—that we turn ever for help and guidance.

"They it is who can collect and promptly distribute information, stimulate the home manufacturer towards meeting the wants of the consumer, watch over and protect their local interests and bring to the solution of the vast and complete problem of International Trade, their knowledge, experience, and counsel.

"I am confident that realizing your great powers, you will ever exert them to further the general well-being not only of the Community you represent, but of the Empire at large."

The Duke, Duchess and Governor chatted for some time, and then the Maha Mudaliyar—who was resplendent in velvet, gold chains and medals, was called up and introduced and H.R.H. smilingly assured the Maha that he remembered him perfectly;—from the Hanwela resthouse meeting in 1882 or perhaps a later one in London? The Duke seemed in capital spirits and more than once had a hearty laugh. He looks more manly than his portraits show; while the Princess is extremely handsome and pleasing, altogether is not flattered, in the opinion of many who saw her to-day, in many of the portraits of the illustrated papers. It was quite clear that the Duchess was more interested in the native portion of the gathering and the crowd outside, than in the addresses—though there was no marked want of attention.

The carriages being now ready the royal and gubernatorial party drove off amidst loud and long-continued cheers.

THE ORDER AND OCCUPANTS OF THE CARRIAGES.

COLOMBO.

His Excellency's Carriage.—H. E. the Governor H. S. H. Prince Alexander of Teck, The Maha Mudaliyar and Capt. Lord Crichton.

Royal Carriage.—H. R. H the Duke of Cornwall H R H the Duchess of Cornwall.

Third Carriage (Landau).—The Hon. Sir A Lawley, Hon Derek Keppel and Sir Charles Cust.

Fourth Carriage (Landau).—Lady Catherine Coke, Hon. Mrs. Keppel and H E Admiral Bosanquet.

Fifth Carriage (Landau).—The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Sir Donald Wallace, Sir John Anderson, and General Hobson.

Sixth Carriage (Landau).—The Rev. Canon Dalton, Commodore Winslce, and Captain Faussett.

Seventh Carriage (Brake).—Lieut. Colonel Byron, Sir Arthur Bigge, Lieut. the Duke of Roxburghe, Chevalier C de Martino, Dr. Manby, Mr. Sydney Hall and Mr. Ponsonby P.S.

KANDY.

Royal Carriage.—H R H The Duchess of Cornwall, H E the Governor, Lord Wenlock, and Commandar Sir C Cust.

Roal Carriage.—H R H The Duke of Cornwall, H E Lady Ridgeway, and Lieut-Colonel Sir A Bigge.

Third Carriage (Landau).—Lady Mary Lygon: Lady Katherine Coke, H S H Prince Alexander of Teck, and Miss Ridgeway.

Fourth Carriage (Victoria).—Hon. Mrs. D Keppel H E Admiral Bosanquet, and Hon. D Keppel.

Fifth Carriage (Wagonette).—The Hon. Sir A Lawley, The Rev. Canon Dalton, Sir John Anderson, Sir Donald Wallace, and Lord Crichton.

Sixth Carriage (Wagonette).—Lieut.-Colonel Byron, Commander Winsloe, Major Bor, Captain Faussett, the Maha Mudaliyar, Chevalier C de Martino, Mr. Ponsonby, P.S.

Seventh Carriage (Landau).—Dr. Perry, Mr. Saunders, Dr Manby, and Mr. Sydney Hall.

Eighth Carriage.—Captain Gooch. A.D.C., and Duke of Roxburghe.

AT THE FORT STATION.

Round the station an immense crowd was gathered long before 1 o'clock and the hours waiting in the sun did not seem to be greatly appreciated except on the part of the native community, who were spread along the side of the road facing the lake. The Ceylon Volunteers were drawn up in front of the station in two lines, the Band being on the Pettah side just beyond. At 1-10 p.m., four Ninth M. I. soldiers rode up coming past the Chamber of Commerce buildings, bearing the Standard of the Regiment. Rich carpets had been laid down in the waiting hall and for 20 yards on each side along the platform.

The Railway and Military staff were all in attendance by before 1 o'clock but they were put into the shade as regards brilliancy of custome by two groups of natives in costume, brought to the station no dobut for the delectation of the Duchess. On the right were nearly a dozen devil dancers, three bearing their lofty, gruesome masks. On the left were a group of 14 Sinhalese comedy players, covered with silver and jewels, in velvet dress, red and blue predominating and light pink and deep green adding to the colour. Three were children and of the 11 others, three were dressed as women. All were highly painted and chalked, painted caps and motley crown forming their head gear.

At 1-30 the Royal Engine the "Duke of Cornwall" passed to go and be attached to the Royal train which was waiting outside the station. Home Press correspondents were now busy with their cameras, photographing the Devil Dancers and Comedians; and the four Madrassees, gorgeous in red-coat uniforms, and drawn up towards the head of the platform. The Kandyan member Mr. Hulugalla, M.L.C., with huge white gilt embroidered collar, pink silk tunic, now appeared on the platform as well as the Hon. Messrs. Odeysekere, J. N. Campbell and other members of Council. Three or four trains passed through the station before the eventful moment and the natives on board set up shouts of rejoicing as they hurriedly noticed the gay throng on the platform. Precisely at 1-45 the Royal train steamed into the station.

The Ophir left for Australia on Tuesday morning. She was accompanied by His Majesty's ships Juno and Saint George, the departure from Colombo being announced by a Royal salute of 21 guns.

Sir Arthur Bigge despatched a letter from H.M.S. Ophir to the Governor of Ceylon, stating that their Royal Highnesses were anxious to make it known how much they had enjoyed their stay at Ceylon, and how greatly touched they were by the welcome accorded them. Their Royal Highnesses were much gratified at the demonstrations of enthusiasm and affection everywhere they went, and would carry away imperishable memories of the marvellous and picturesque scenes of the past few days. The Duke heartily thanked the Governor, the Government officials, and the leading men of the various races for the successful arrangements made for his reception and pleasure. His Royal Highness was specially glad to find that peace and contentment prevailed throughout the island, and rejoiced to learn of the evergrowing spirit of harmony and good-will which was uniting more and more the varied races which constituted the population.

It is possible, that if plague continues in South Africa, the intended visit there of their Royal Highnesses will be abandoned.

THE S. S. SETOS.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Setos, which now lies sunk in Bombay Harbour, was again put up to auction, yesterday, by Messrs. A. Readymoney and Co., auctioneers, in their rooms in Green Street. Among the terms of sale offered was the following: Should the purchaser be under the necessity of blowing up the steamer before the cargo, passenger's baggage, and crew's effect are removed, the purchaser shall not be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to the cargo, passenger's baggage and crew's effects. It was hoped that the modification in the terms would induce bidders to make better offers than at the last auction. But the hope was not realised. That first bid was for Rs. 2,000. It was made by Mr. Essaji Tajbhai. No higher bid followed, and the sale had again to be abandoned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

THE following will represent the Bombay Gymkhana at hockey *vs.* the Cathedral Old Boys on the Cooperage, at 5-15 p. m. to-day:—

A. N. Other: Goal.
M. F. Reid } Backs.
T. Turner }
V. Bromley }
R. Ried } half backs.
L. Everett }
M. Innes Ker }
L. Barraillough }
T. R. Creagh } Forwards.
P. F. Fischer }
S. J. Gillum }

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING RACES NEXT SATURDAY.

Yacht's h'cap race (1st of the series) for the Cup presented by Col. H. W. Boyd, I.M.S. to start with time in hand, first yacht at about 2-30 p. m. Course No. 12.

Ship's boats (fancying) h'cap race start at 3 o'clock. Course No. 14.

'Tomtit' class race (ordinary) and handicap for Col. Boyd's Cup (1st of the series)—start at 3-45. Course No. 14.

Entries for all the above races close to-morrow at noon.

A RURAL district council election at Shifford, near Witney, in Oxfordshire, has produced an interesting state of things. The candidates were the Rev. W. M. Birch, the vicar, and Mr. W. A. L. Cripps, the only farmer in the parish. The electors number ten, eight of whom work for Mr. Cripps. The usual routine of an election by ballot was gone through. The returning officer, Mr. J. Ravenor, of Witney, with his clerk, attended at a cottage, which, in the absence of a schoolroom, was used for the polling-booth, and was kept open from two to eight o'clock, when the result was made known as follows:—Cripps, 7; Birch, one. There was only one spoilt paper. Mr. Cripps being the largest ratepayer in the parish, the bulk of the cost of the election will fall upon him, which seems almost to illustrate the proverbial connection between insult and injury.

A TRUE TIGER YARN.

"I SAY, young 'un, you've always been wanting to meet a Tea Planter, haven't you? Well, I'm going to tiffin with a Cachar man to-morrow at the Great Eastern Hotel and I'm sure he will be only too pleased to see you also—so you can come along."—Thus my cousin Freddy with whom I had been staying since my arrival in Calcutta. Yes, he was perfectly right; I wanted to meet a Tea Planter badly. I had heard so much about the life they led and especially about the splendid opportunities they had for big game shooting in the dense jungles surrounding their estates, that I desired to see with my own eyes one of those much-privileged men. Freddy picked me up at my office next day and drove me to the Great Eastern in his office "ghari." "I knew Monroe at home" Freddy explained on the way "and we've always managed to keep up our friendship somehow or other—in fact Monroe generally puts up with me when he runs down here, but this time he has been unable to even dine with me, he leaves Calcutta this afternoon." I followed my cousin through the dining room of the hotel into the billiard-room and thence to the reading room; both rooms were pretty crowded with people, it being only a few minutes before the tiffin hour. Freddy looked round in that idiotic fashion that people have when looking for any one in a crowd, when his name was suddenly shouted out and from behind a newspaper came a great sun-tanned man with his hand outstretched and his brown face one huge smile. There were people in his way, standing about talking, or reading papers, but Monroe, yes, I guessed it was he, brushed them to one side with a movement of his arm so decided, yet so natural, as to call forth neither complaint nor comment from the people so cavalierly treated. He accorded me a warm welcome when Freddy introduced me and nothing would please him but that we should sit down there and then and have what he called 'a fore-tiffin peg"—a peg by the way I had never seen taken before.

At tiffin, Freddy for my benefit kept the conversation to the gardens and their managers generally; all that was required to keep Monroe going was an occasional remark such as "And how many acres did you say a big garden consists of?" Nothing loathe to talk of Tea and himself Monroe during tiffin kept us entertained with details of opening-out, old garden work, "shikar" and a host of other subjects pertaining to the life he led. There was a breezy freshness, an utter disregard to the skilled conventionalities of drawing-room expressions and words, which brought to my very mind's eye the free open-air existence a Planter's must be; the way in which he swept his over—hanging moustache after each draught of beer, of which he drank copiously and joyously, was typical of the man and his manner. He was tremendously tickled at the horrified tone of my voice when I refused a second pint of beer and he laughed long and loud when I told him confidently I had never had a drink before tiffin in my life.

"You are not bringing him up in the faith!" he exclaimed to Freddy, who has a more intimate acquaintance with spirituous liquors from his long stay in the East, "you must let him come up to Cachar some time or other and I'll see he's put on the rails!"

Just as we finished tiffin, Freddy excused himself and crossed over to speak to a man at another of the small tables. Refusing the giant's invitation to split his next bottle of beer with him, I commenced asking about the "shikar"; my mouth watered as he ran over the "repertoire" of game to be had in his "valley"—tiger, leopard, bear, rhino down to "jungly murghi" and black partridge. "You see" he explained to me, I've left my old garden which was in a settled district and "I'm opening out a new concern right in the middle of the jungle—and it fairly swarms with "janawars" of sorts, don't you know" "Do you not run up against any of them in the course of your work?" I asked. "It must be rather funking knowing all those animals are so close to you." "Oh! rather!" he replied I'm continually coming on the fresh tracks of tigers—and 'elephants'! They're the worst of the lot; go waltzing about my nurseries in the day time. I'm more funky of elephants than tigers—though. I got a rare fright from a d—tiger only the other night." "What was that?" I asked eagerly, "Well, I don't mind telling you" he laughed "though onedoesn't like giving away one's own cowardice.

Monroe lit a fresh Burmah and started:—

"About seven miles from my place, there's another chap in the same box as myself—opening out; and luckily his show is on the Government road and mine isn't far off it: in fact my last year's extension reaches within a mile of it. So as he is my nearest neighbour, I go over to see him pretty often, staying dinner and returning in the moonlight. Well, the night I am talking of, I stayed very late and perhaps I had dined not wisely, but too well: anyhow, I was feeling in rather extra high spirits. Just as I was starting from his "basta"—he 'hasn't' built a bungalow yet—the moon got obscured by thick clouds and as the road back lies through thick forest, I borrowed a hurricane lantern from him and stuck it over the toe of my boot, thrusting my foot then into the stirrup. I was riding a particularly fine black waler of my own and as I was in a hurry to get back home, I let him go his own gait which speedily rose to a half gallop as he neared the corner where I had to leave the Government road and turn into my own "kutcha" road leading to my extension. This black was accustomed to these midnight gallops and, bar once nearly bumping up against a solitary elephant standing across the road, we never met any wild beasts.

I was riding a trifle loose in the saddle, having to keep my right foot well out to prevent the lantern beating against his off fore-leg; we came racing round the corner when we reached it, sixteen and a half annas, and then—Good God! What was that? A large yellow patch in the middle of the road sprang into the heavy "ekra" at the side and the black chucked himself within ten feet, reared, spun round—and smash went I and the lantern on the ground, right over him on the off side. For a moment I was half dazed: the lantern had been put out by the fall—but I could hear the clatter of the black's hoofs receding—full gallop, wild with fear up the road he had just come.

I lay there, with my whole body creeping with horror; had the tiger bolted? or was he now gathering himself to spring?

Suddenly the moon burst from the clouds and flooded the road with white light. I could count the stalks of "ekra" for yards round me and I fixed my glaring eyes—glaring with an awful terror, on the spot which had swallowed the tiger. Was it still there, crouching, watching me with blood-lit eyes? All strength and nerve had left me for the time and my blood seemed to be frozen in my veins; my brain reeled with the thought that within a couple of yards of me, there lay waiting, waiting, the incarnation of devilish cruelty.

Eventually, slowly but surely the manhood in me reasserted itself and I ventured to slide out my hand preparatory to lifting myself to my knees—for I was lying on my side. In doing so, I touched the smashed lantern and the tin and wire jingled—from the jungle immediately there came a loud rustle and I could see the 'ekra' grass shake and wave in the moonlight—I grovelled on the ground sick with fear: my heart beating wildly and perspiration standing out on my forehead in what seemed to me at the time, large marbles.

I cannot describe to you now the abject terror—the tumultuous beating of my heart—the awful feeling of emptiness about my stomach: and then the jungle rustled again and with sheer desperation I sprang to my feet—when out of the jungle—" (and here Monroe broke off and looking down the room at a man also big and sun-burned who had just entered, he exclaimed:—

"Hanged if that isn't Jack Aird of Jagpore! I haven't seen him for two years," and he rose from his chair to go and meet him; but Freddy and I caught hold of his coat exclaiming, "But the tiger; the tiger, man?"

He turns round and said:

"Oh! The Tiger? Well, you see it wasn't a tiger after all, it turned out only a large calf that had strayed from my extensions and got lost in the jungles," and he hurried off to meet his friend. Freddy and I sat and looked at each other for full five minutes before either of us spoke—then Freddy said:—"You can do another drink now I am sure—'I' want one anyhow."

To this day, I don't know whether Monroe was pulling our legs or not.

SHIKARI.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

TAXING FOREIGN WORKMEN.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION TREATY.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

THE Chamber of Deputies, by a narrow majority (216 to 194), voted urgency in favour of a Bill tabled by M. Charles Bernard, a Nationalist Deputy, to lay a special tax on employers of foreign workmen, the tax being at the rate of eight shillings a month for every foreigner employed. Proposals to tax foreign labour in France have been made from time to time, but have invariably been stopped by the remark, on the part of the Government, that such a tax would be contrary to treaties of commerce. M. Bernard artfully proposes to tax the employers instead, but, as this affects the foreign working man in exactly the same way as a direct tax, the only difference being that his employer is his banker, it might be rejected on the same ground.

An incident which took place in the Chamber of Deputies excited roars of laughter among the members. M. Lasies, who is well-known for his loud interruptions, tabled a Bill to organize a national jury to be nominated by popular election, whose duties it would be to impeach criminal Ministers, to investigate charges of speculation, and to cut down ill-acquired fortunes. He was reading the preamble to his Bill when M. Fourniere, a Socialist, said: "Your remarks are worthy of the lunatic asylum." M. Lasies stopped, turned towards the interrupter, and remarked: "I make a note of your interruption, and you will presently be sorry you ever uttered it." Then he went on with his reading. What could M. Lasies mean? A duel? Members were not long in suspense. Having finished his reading, M. Lasies said he hoped that Socialists, and, in fact, all the members of the Extreme Left, would approve the paper he had just read, as it was copied word for word, Bill and preamble, from a motion tabled two or three years ago by M. Sembat, a Socialist Deputy, and still a member of the Chamber. "I thought just now, M. Fourniere," he added, "you were rather hard on M. Sembat." The House had its laugh, and M. Fourniere found nothing to reply.

The Chamber returned to the Religious Associations Bill. Before the debate on article 15 was begun, an important amendment by M. Bienvenu Martin was voted by 310 against 253. Under this amendment every religious regular congregation will have to keep account books showing its receipts and expenses. It will have to draw up at the end of each year a balance sheet in which an inventory is given of all properties, real and other. Moreover, it is always to keep a full list of its members, in which each is entered, both under his or her conventual names and patronymics, with nationality, birthplace, age, and the date of entrance into the religious order. The convent is bound to present such account books, balance sheets, and lists to the Prefect himself whenever he requires them, or to an agent acting for him. Any fraud in such account books, balance sheets, and lists, will come within the penalties specified in Clause 2 of Article 8 of the Bill. Any attempt not to comply with the requirement of the Prefect will render the heads of the recalcitrant congregation liable to the same penalties.

The Committee charged to prepare a Bill for the liquidation and religious orders heard M. Waldeck-Russeau again on March 28. He proposes that, in case of dissolution under articles III., XIII., XIV, and XV. of the Bill now before the Chamber, restitution be made to each member of the property he or she brought into the community; that the donor of money or other property not given for some specific charity be entitled to claim and recover it; and that the heir of such a donor, the latter being dead, may lay claim to it. All deeds conveying property to religious associations, and all gifts and legacies not made prior to January 14 of the present year, are of no effect. All moneys coming to the State from penalties incurred by religious associations, or under the Bill now before the Chamber, are to be applied to the relief of aged poor or children, or to the sick and incurable, or to help members of dissolved congregations who are without means. All money is to be deposited at the Caisse des Consignations while awaiting appropriation.

The truth of Major Ravary's saying that during the Dreyfus agitation "our military justice is not like the justice of law courts" was exemplified once more at Le Mans. About a month ago an artilleryman, named Moreau, being drunk, ran amok, drew his sword, and injured four people in the street. He was arrested with the utmost difficulty. The court martial at Le Mans has now acquitted him on the more serious charge, and sentenced him to the nominal penalty of five francs fine for drunkenness. Scandalous sentences like the above may be contrasted with the equally frequent sentences of death passed on soldiers found guilty of lifting their hand to an officer, or even a sergeant. According to the practice of French courts-martial it is a lighter offence for a soldier to strike down a civilian with his sword—the plea of provocation being always allowed—than to come back to barracks an hour late. That private soldiers do not as a rule treat their disarmed countrymen as Kurds treat Armenians shows that they have really a stronger feeling of discipline and duty than their legal superiors. The reason that courtsmartial practically allow soldiers impunity for acts of violence against civilians is not far to seek. The officers wish to imbue them with the caste spirit, and make them blindly obedient to their superiors.

The editor of the "Figaro" is well on his way to recovery. M. de Rodays was able last night to drive to his office. Comte de Boni de Caltellane has withdrawn his libel action against the "Figaro," which had spoken last year about the Count's financial difficulties. The action came on to day. The Count had asked for £4,000 damages, but after his recent duel with M. de Rodays he could not insist with any decency on the hearing of his action.

The dockers at Marseilles are not likely to hold out much longer. The end seems a question of a day or two, or perhaps of only a few hours. A delegation of the strikers which came up to Paris was received by M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The Premier had with him the Minister of Commerce, while the strikers were accompanied by the Senators and Deputies for the Department of the Bouches du Rhone. The delegates informed M. Waldeck-Rousseau of several alleged breaches of the 1900 settlement between employers and dockers. The Premier replied that in his opinion the interpretation of that settlement rested with the parties to it, or, if they could not agree, with an umpire chosen by them. The Government was quite willing to recommend this course to both parties, but it could not interfere to force new terms of settlement on anybody. The conversation lasted for an hour and a half. The moral of it all is that the delegates might have spared themselves the trouble of coming all the way to Paris.

At a meeting of arbitration societies held at the Town Hall of the Ninth Arrondissement, Mr. Thomas Barclay, several times President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and Vice-President of the International Law Association, delivered a speech in favour of a permanent Arbitration Treaty between England and France. He pointed out that English and French territories were conterminous all the world over, and their interests were in touch everywhere. He explained that a comprehensive Arbitration Treaty would be a new departure in international relations. Many treaties had been recently concluded containing an arbitration clause. He advocated more than this. He also left the Hague Arbitration Court out of consideration, because that was but an optional arrangement. The treaty he proposed would bind both parties to submit all their differences to arbitration in case direct negotiation failed.

General Andre has made another change in the discipline of French military prison which has long been called for by humanitarian legislators and social reformers. The Minister of War has abolished the terrible semi-interment known as the "crapaudine" and the torturing "barre de justice." The decree was signed at the prison of Gieron, where the general arrived unexpectedly. A special commission will be appointed to apply the measure to the disciplinary regiments and foreign legion at African and other colonial stations. The Minister of War has also ordered a stricter inspection of German refugee recruits who cross the frontier and seek service in the French Army.

Autocar accidents are so frequent that it would be tedious to give a daily list. An accident that took place on March 24 at Saint Antoine du Breuilh, near Bordeaux, is not of the ordinary sort. Near that village is an arched bridge, in passing over which that road forms a hog's back. An autocar came dashing up at a speed of 38 or 40 miles an hour when, at the bridge, one of the tyres got damaged, the carriage turned a somersault, and the occupants were hurled against a wall. The driver was fearfully injured, and is dying. The owner of the carriage, M. Versein, of Bordeaux, has a shoulder blade broken, a third occupant has a leg broken, whilst a fourth is uninjured. Another serious motor car accident is reported from the Fontainebleau Forest, at a descent called the Croix d'Augas. The car had come down from Paris, and was taking one of the sharp turns of the descent when it skidded, and came into collision with a tree. The tree was cut in two, the car was wrecked, and its occupants, four persons and a child, were scattered over the road. The driver and a lady were severely injured, the other passengers escaping with severe bruises.

In the Chamber on March 25th M. Bourgeois dealt with the defects and dangers of Roman Catholic school education in a speech which may be counted among the important utterances of the debate on Monastic Orders. M. Bourgeois, who was the first delegate of France to The Hague Cenference is the leader of the Advanced Liberals in the Chamber of Deputies. His speech was short, but it impressed the House and a majority of Deputies (293 to 220) voted that it be placarded in every parish of France. M. Bourgeois accused the Christian Brothers, the largest coropration of teachers in the country, of fostering ideas of hatred of fellow citizens among their pupils. He taxed the Institute of Christian Brothers with having put up a notice at the Universal Exhibition to the effect that they had been awarded a Grand Prize, this being untrue as they had received only a gold medal. As President of the International Jury on Education he wrote on Sept. 20 to the Director of the Institute drawing his attention to the misstatement which was placarded over their stands. The Director delayed his reply for a month, and then said that he was not responsible. M. Bourgeois explains the month's silence and the reply as follows ; "The whole month of September and the first week or two of October were part of the midsummer holidays. On Oct. 20th the boys had returned, and the Director could set the mistake right withould injuring the interest of the Oder." (Laughter and cheers on the Left.) Was it strange that this false statement about the alleged Grand Prize had been placarded throughout the length and breadth of France? M. Bourgeois was struck with the manner in which the Christian Brothers taught French history. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he said, was explained in one of their books in the most curious manner. It is stated that "80,000 Protestants were unpatriotic enough to take their industries out of the country, and to carry abroad their hatred of Louis XIV.," also that "The dragonnades were only excesses on the part of dragoons." The International Jury had had in its hands exercises from the best pupils of the Christian Brothers, and it had left on record in its report that they contained improper references to the Government schools. These schools were branded as laboratories of impiety, and the boys were declared to be instructed in certain subjects not exactly suited to children, such as the Divorce Act. You could read in these exercises that Jews and Freemasons were the enemies of society and capable of betraying their country for a small sum of money. M. de Mun had said the other day that French Liberals wanted to set up a State tyranny. Not at all. It was the Monastic Orders who were meditating a tyranny to be established on the ruins of civil society. A Jesuit father had said that the Catholic Church alone had a right to teach. That was the Doctrine on the opposite benches. What sort of citizens would pupils brought up on the doctrines of the Christian Brothers make? They would come out into the streets, and there would be civil war. (Cheers.)

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided.

A FINE REMITTED.

Mr. F. Norton Giles, who on Tuesday was fined Rs. 50, for failing to attend the court, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, and explained the reason for his absence from court on the previous day. His lordship remitted the fine.

The trial of the following case was resumed.

OUTRAGE ON AN ORPHAN GIRL.

Lanabu Abadin Mirza, Abdulla was charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a common jury with committing rape, and Mahomed Ali with abetment of the offence. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused were defended by Mr. Rustom Wadia.

During the day further evidence was called for the defence with the object of showing that the girl had borne a bad character previous to the prisoners having committed the offencee alleged against them.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in summing up, said a good deal depended on the credibility of the girl's statement, and and asked the jury to fully weigh that in their minds.

The jury unanimously found the first prisoner guilty, and the second accused not guilty.

Mr. Justice Crowe, sentenced the first accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and discharged the second accused.

The sessions were then adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) morning.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive at day-light on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Bland Mrs
Buist Capt
Browne Mrs
Buchanan Mr
Bayley Col
Cowen Lieut A
Coode Mr W D
Cole Col R
Carter Mrs W
D'Drcy Mr J
David Mr
Ellis Mr A
Elliott Mr R E
Emerson Mrs, child and inft
Fayrer Mr
Farquharson Mr R
Greaves Col
Hey Mr
Hunter Mr
Howell Miss
Heale Lieut E
Kerivan Mr
King Mr L
Kenrick Mrs and child
Langridge Mr and Mrs
Lewis Mr
Murray Miss
Mappin Capt, Mrs and maid
Macneill Mr A
Mangos Mr
Meane Mr E
Parsons Major, Mrs, child and nurse
Reed Mr
Robertson Mr
Stevenson Mr K
Street Mr A E
Shove Mrs J
Smith Mr D
Stoker Mr
Seroll Mr F
Taudy Mr
Woolright Mrs and Miss

DEFAMING THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 8th March last, convicted the accused Julialudin Husseini, of defamation of Mr. Cawasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, Persian Vice-Consul at Bombay; and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer six months' further imprisonment. Rs. 750 out of the fine, if paid, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Hamilton appeared for the accused, the appellant; and Mr. Robertson for the complainant. Their lordships, on a review of the facts and the law, upheld the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION RESULT.

The result of the recent examenation of article clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court was announced last evening. The examiners were Messrs. A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity; Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. F. Yorkmith, solicitor. Out of eleven candidates who appeared at the examination, the following four have passed:—Mr. Girdharilal Harilal Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy Nanavate, articled clerk to the same firm; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Mirza Husain Khan, articled clerk to Mr. M. H. Khan; and Mr. Muncharsha Rustomjee Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs Magonial and Jehangir.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the newly elected Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall. There were present Messrs. James MacDonald, H. G. Gell, T. W. Cuffe, G. Lund, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Haji Yoosaf Haji Ismail, Fazulbhoy Vishram, Sundernath Dinnanath Khote, Khursbedji Nusserwanji Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, were also present.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla was temporarily called to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

In the unavoidable absence of Sir Bhalchandra, Mr. MacDonald moved that Mr. T. W. Cuffe be elected chairman of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year. The mover said that Mr. Cuffe was a man of considerable business experience and was known for his straight-forwardness. The Committee could not have a better chairman than Mr. Cuffe.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition, and observed that Mr. Cuffe would prove a model chairman.

Mr. K. N. Wadia, in supporting the motion, stated that he had been long associated with Mr. Cuffe in Municipal affairs of the city and he had not the least doubt that Mr. Cuffe would make an excellent chairman.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed said that the great advantage of electing Mr. Cuffe as their chairman would be the great economy of time. Mr. Cuffe as a business man would be able to go through the work with reasonable despatch.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, in congratulating Mr. Cuffe upon his election, said that he cordially endorsed the sentiments expressed by the members.

Mr. Cuffe thanked the members for their remarks and observed that if at the end of the year he would be able to say that they were pleased with his work, it would be chiefly due to the co-operation of the members themselves.

DR. CAYLEY'S REPORT.

The Committee recorded the following report by Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health officer, on the Bombay water supply for March 1901:—

There has been a considerable increase in the amount of the Albuminoid Ammonia in all the waters this month. The Albuminoid Ammonia in the water from Vehar Lake has increased from ·13 to ·194, and in Tulsi Lake from ·164 to ·196 and in the Tansa Lake from ·088 to ·174, all in parts per million. The waters from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes were distinctly colored and they both contained fragments of decaying vegetable matter. There was also an increase in the number of colonies of Bacteria per c. c. in the Tulsi water from 715 to 823, Vehar water from 242 to 432 and in the Tansa water from 340 to 475. The cause of the increased amount of Albuminoid Ammonia is due to the growth of weeds in the lakes and the fall of the water owing to the dry season. Each year the waters get worse and worse for the few months before the break of the monsoon. In both the filtered Vehar and Tulsi waters and also in the Tansa water taken from the main at Chinchpokli the Albuminoid Ammonia was less than 1 parts per million and this water was fit to drink. The Tansa aqueduct had burst at the end of last month and was not repaired until the beginning of this month. A sample of water taken from Chinchpokli on March 6th gave ·16 parts of Albuminoid Ammonia, a considerably larger amount than had been found before. In a second sample taken on March 23rd, when any contamination that might have entered the water as a result of the break to the aqueduct and the repairs to the same had been cleared away, the Albuminoid Ammonia fell to ·086 parts per million and the water is now the same as it was before the break.

WATER METER.

On the motion of Mr. Khote the Commissioner was requested to notify to the Standing Comittee each and every instance in which he might direct the application of a water meter to a house which is not a bungalow with a garden.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	5	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	12	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	12	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	6	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	24	18	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	21	5	23
G Mahim and Worlee	22	18	35
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	26
Total	105	84	225
Total plague deaths to date	93,767	78,311	
Same date last year	115	58	222

BANDORA.

There were 10 attacks and 10 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable journal to point out the urgent necessity for the Bandra Municipality to remove our bazaar from where it is at present situated to the maidan where it was removed to in previous years on account of plague and deaths occurring quite close to where the bazaar is at present.—Yours, &c.

PALLI HILL.

HIGH COURT.—April 18.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble M Justice B. Tyabjee

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1105—Framjee and D—Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and another—Crawford B and Co part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russel.

For Consent Decree.

172-95—Crawford B and Co—Shri Poornanand Saraswati Swami vs Eknath Raghunath Khote and others—Chitnis M and M.

Contested Matters in Chambers

Motions.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damoderdas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Thakurdas O and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

147-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Premchand Roychand and another vs Hajee Joosub Hajee A bd Sator—Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.

888-00—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachanjee vs Vithaldas Khetsey—Jamsetjee and R.

Long Cause.

189 98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

The policy of the Central London Railway, popularly known as the Tube Railway, in instituting a two-penny fare for any distance on the line has met with strenuous opposition from many quarters, most of them not at all disinterested. It is held to have been a mistake of policy on the part of the Board to open a railway commanding the best passenger route in London, running through the richest residential district, while charging only an even fare and utilising only one class of carriage. It is pointed out that this course is opposed to the experience of the other underground railways in London, and that the Metropolitan Railway, for instance, derives 40 per cent. of its earnings from the first and second class passengers. The Central London Railway officials are, however, in no way disposed to listen to this clamour, and intend to adhere to a policy which has at once proved popular and prosperous.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th April :—

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 3rd April 1901, reporting that Mr. F. W. Bickel, of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. R. G. Currie, who has been granted nine months' leave from 9th March 1901.

Resolution.—Mr. F. W. Bickel is appointed a member of the Docks and Harbour and Pilotage Committees.

Read memorandum, dated 1st April 1901, addressed by the Port Officer to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, submitting through the Chairman, an application from Commander G. S. Hewett, R.I.M., Assistant Port Officer, for sixty days' privilege leave under the Marine Regulations from 15th May 1901, or such later date as he may avail himself of it, with the request that the leave applied for may be sanctioned and adding that Departmental arrangements can be made involving no extra expense to the Trust.

Resolution.—The application should be forwarded to Government for disposal with the intimation that the Board have no objection to the grant of the leave applied for.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 3rd July 1900, directing, with reference to the proposal regarding the leasing of plot, corner plot facing Lansdowne Road and Stevens Street, No. 26, Apollo Reclamation, that negotiations be entered into with the lessees of the neighbouring plots to take up the land on the usual terms, failing which the Trust will enter into arrangements for erecting buildings on the plot in the usual manner.

Submitted demi-official letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th December 1900, saying that the lessees of the neighbouring plots do not seem inclined to take up the land on the usual terms.

Read the following minute by the Chairman, dated 15th March.

"The plan for laying out this portion of the estate was settled in 1888. No doubt in the light of our present knowledge and experience it might have been improved upon but I venture to think the criticisms I find recorded in these papers are more sweeping than the facts warrant.

Taking the building estate rendered available by filling in the old basin, the portion to the West of the Refreshment Rooms plot measures 12,224 square yards. Of this area the Board in the first instance appropriated 4,555 square yards or considerably more than 1-3rd to roads, and assuming plot No. 26 is dealt with as proposed by Mr. Burke the figures stand :—Built over sq. yds. 4,554, per cent. 37·25; Kept vacant—Roads sq. yds. 4,555; Garden, &c., sq. yds. 3,115. That is to say 63 per cent—not much short of two-thirds of the whole area—is kept vacant. This is a most unusual proportion of air space to building area. Taking plot B by itself the proportion is—Built over, sq. yds. 2,803; kept vacant, sq. yds. 2,725; total 5,528, and even in this case the proportion of air space is nearly 50 per cent. Of the 5 buildings already erected on this plot all have frontages on wide road and 3 out of the 5 are at corners each with two excellent frontages.

Negotiations with the lessees of the neighbouring plots to take up No. 26 having failed the Traffic Manager should, in the terms of Trustees Resolution, dated 3rd July 1900, be instructed to endeavour to find tenants for the plot on the usual terms.

Resolution:—The recommendation of the Land and Railways Committee are approved and the Traffic Manager should endeavour to find a tenant for the plot.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th April 1901. From 30th to 31st March 1901.	For week ending 5th April 1901. From 1st to 5th April 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	10	19	1,037
" " out of "	7	21	1,033
" transported	2	11	643
" attended to	0	2	81
" warped	0	1	55
	For week ending 5th April 1900. From 30th to 31st March 1900.	For week ending 5th April 1900. From 1st to 5th April 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	7	15	1,004
" " out of "	5	16	1,015
" transported	2	10	642
" attended to	0	2	64
" warped	9	0	59

UNION OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN INDIA.

The multitudinous divisions of the Church of Christ in India have, says "Saint Andrew," been a necessity from the manner in which the Gospel has been propagated by the representatives of a host of different churches. But that this state of matters should be changed as soon as possible has been the earnest desire of the best Christian men, Foreign and native.

It was reported at the sixth council of the Indian Presbyterian Alliance held at Allahabad that seven Indian Presbyteries had formally intimated their willingness to have the union; that the Churches represented at the Council were practically unanimous in their desire that obstacles to it be removed; and that the Synod of India of the American Presbyterian Church had passed a resolution approving of organic union.

The Council made a considerable advance on the action of previous meetings by unanimously resolving that an organic union of the Presbyterian Churches in India was not only desirable, but also practical, and the following bases of union were adopted:—

Doctrine.—The Westminister Confession of faith. This point was anxiously discussed. Some were in favour of adopting the short Confession drawn up by the Presbyterian Church of South India, but it was feared that any deviation from the standard accepted by the Home Churches might introduce an element of possible discord which at this juncture would be fatal and might be misunderstood. At the same time it was generally admitted that any doctrinal basis adopted at the present stage of the church when the western mind is predominant in its Councils, will not necessarily be permanently acceptable to the future indigenous Church of India. A synopsis of doctrine, based on the Westminister Confession, will be prepared for the sake of helping to a clear understanding of the matter by the Indian Church.

Constitution and Policy.—On the basis adopted by the Presbyterian Church of Southern India.

Form of Worship.—In general accord with the Westminister Directory.

Local Organisation.—A general Assembly to meet every two or three years—the principal language to be English, but not to the exclusion of the various vernaculars where necessary. Five or more Synods to meet annually to deal finally with matters purely provincial.

Status of Foreign Missionaries.—Those who belong to Indian Presbyteries to continue their present relation to these without severing their connection with the Home Churches.

THE FUTURE.

A representative committee was appointed to prepare the various documents for submission to the interested bodies in India and the home lands and to lay the replies before an adjourned meeting of the Council to be held at Allahabad on 11th December next. It is earnestly hoped that the response will be of such a hearty nature as to lead to the speedy formation of the Presbyterian Church of India.

If we approach the question of union from a local point of view or from the position of the supposed vested interests or minor differences of the Home Churches, we may feel that there will be no immediate gain to our own presently undeveloped districts as we may fear that our own distinctive hall mark will be blurred. But this union is for India and for the future great Church of India, and it lies with us who have brought upon India the incubus of denominational distinctions to do what we can to remove it. No doubt most of us foreigners will have to give up something which from tradition and sentiment seem important to us but we have to look not at that so much as to the greater gain to India.

It is not generally known that the Government give from £10,000 to £12,000 a year in wedding presents to young ladies who have been in the postal and telegraphic services for a number of years and leave to get married. The telegraph estimates this year provide for only £6,500 for wedding gratuities as against £7,500 voted last year.

According to the "Petit Bleu," the question of Belgium resuming control of the Congo Free State, which is to be brought before the Cham ber after the Easter recess, will be solved as follows : The Government will propose the immediate taking over of the Congo Free State as a Belgian Crown colony, to be administered directly by the King, without the direct intervention of Parliament.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE LOSS OF THE TAHER :

FULL DETAILS.

The Mauritius "Planters' and Commercial Gazette" of the 25th March, writes: We have been able to obtain some details of the terrible catastrophe of the loss of the Taher which has brought sorrow and consternation to all classes of the population. This magnificent vessel, of 1,888 tons, was quietly entering the port, when it suddenly stranded on the rocks at the point of the Island Barkley. The weather was fine but the tide low. What was the cause of this fearful catastrophe? No precise reply has to this moment been found, and we anxiously await the report of the official enquiry into the accident. It is, however, certain that the Taher stranded about 10 a.m. and was demolished in the course of a few hours by the fury of the seas which broke against it. At 3 p.m. it was severed in two and the after part of the ship had completely disappeared. At 5 o'clock the centre portion of the ship was also under water and this morning, the 23rd of March, nothing more remains on the reef but a formless black wreck for what was once the Taher. In less than 24 hours the waves had accomplished their work of ruin and death. The public are very properly indignant at the complete insufficiency of the means of rescue. The catastrophe occurred at 10 a.m. and not until 3 p.m. was the port tug Stella despatched to the scene of the accident. Unfortunately the sea was running so high that it was impossible for the tug to approach sufficiently near to the wreck for a properly organised rescue. With little initiative and energy it would have been possible to establish a line of connection between the ship and shore by means of the usual rocket appliances, but nothing of the sort was done. And had it not been for the valiant assistance of a number of generous hearted men, of whom we would mention in particular MM. Camille Sumeire, Hubert Maingard, M. de la Giroday, the officers and petty officers and soldiers of Fort George and the creoles from the vicinity the number of victims would have been yet more important. Sir Graham Bower, the Governor, was on board the Stella to the last moment, encouraging by his example and organising the means of rescue. By his action he deserves the thanks of our community. And it is to be hoped that having himself witnessed the criminal insufficiency of the existing salvage arrangements, so totally unworthy of our vaunted words he will issue orders for their speedy and efficient remedy.

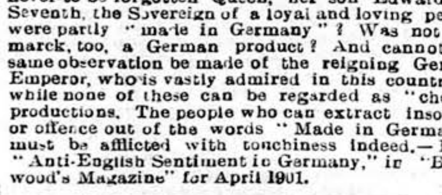
A later account stated the Taher had been admitted to practique in the morning. There were 85 men of the crew on board, including the captain. At about 9 a. m. Pilot Williams went on board, where there were also two Sanitary Inspectors, Messrs. Daurat and Jouaneau. There was a very heavy swell and the pilot, thinking the vessel could withstand the heavy seas ordered the anchor to be weighed. The steamer had hardly moved forward a few cables length when it was driven by the current and cast on the reefs near Barkly Islet. Although the Port Officer was at once apprised of the accident yet at 2 p. m. the Chief Medical Officer had not been warned that several physicians were required to attend to the shipwrecked people. It was Mr. Hubert Maingard who, in the company of Mr. E. Boyer de la Giroday, who went to Barkly Islet, and returned to town at 2. p.m. to inform the Director of the Health Department of the terrible sight they had witnessed at Barkly Islet. The Government Medical Officers were not aware of what had occurred. The Hon. Dr. Edwards who happened to be at the Medical Office at once proceeded to Barkly Islet. Several persons, who were drowned, would have been saved if the doctors could have rendered their assistance sooner. The Port Office being unable, for want of the proper appliances, to save anyone, we are glad to record the devotedness and promptness of the officers of the s.s. Bezwada and Afghan in rescuing the poor shipwrecked people. Sir Graham Bower, on board the Stella, was present when most of the shipwrecked people were saved, and it is in a great measure due to his coolness that Pilot Williams was saved. The victims of the frightful catastrophe are numerous, more than 35 persons are missing, including the Chief Mate and the 2nd and 3nd Engineers of the Afghan and Messrs. Dourat and Jouaneau, Sanitary Inspectors.

About 59 men of the crew have been saved, including Captain Tyndall, who was picked up at sea at 3 a.m., the Chief, 2nd and 3rd Officers, the 3rd Engineer and the son of our countryman and friend Mr. Abel Standley, who was the 4th Engineer of the Taher. His rescue was a miraculous one. The 3rd Officer of Bezwada was nearly drowned whilst trying to save some of the shipwrecked people. He was rescued by some lascars who carried him on board. Mr. C. Sumeire, C. M. G. and Mr. Kennelly were the first to reach Barkly Islet after the accident. The Commander of the Taher was removed to the Civil Hospital in a very piteous condition. He has been seriously injured about the legs and has not uttered a word since he was admitted into the hospital.

The wreck has almost entirely disappeared. Only what appears to be the forepart of the vessel is now to be seen. There were 11,000 bags of salt and 12,000 bags of rice and other grains on board.

"MADE IN GERMANY."

It seems that the phrase "Made in Germany" has particularly irritated them, and is cited as a conclusive proof of "English arrogance." But, in the name of common-sense and the natural signification of languages, what is there offensive in the words, "Made in Germany"? It simply conveys the fact which we presume no one would think of denying, and which is in no way discreditable to Germany, that a great many cheap goods are made in Germany which, in a period much addicted to buying cheap goods, have in certain quarters driven from the market English-made goods of a more costly and durable character, for which happily there still are a goodly number of purchasers, and that occasionally the former are palmed off, by British tradesmen and others, as the latter, in order to give them a fictitious value, and enhance their price. "Made in Germany," forsooth! Who forgets that Luther was made in Germany, that Goethe was made in Germany, and so were Mozart, Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Bach, and so on, down to Wagner? Who is it, moreover, that forgets that our own reigning family, our loved, revered, and never-to-be-forgotten Queen, her son Edward the Seventh, the Sovereign of a loyal and loving people, were partly "made in Germany"? Was not Bismarck, too, a German product? And cannot the same observation be made of the reigning German Emperor, who is vastly admired in this country?—while none of these can be regarded as "cheap" productions. The people who can extract insolence or offence out of the words "Made in Germany" must be afflicted with tonchiness indeed.—From "Anti-English Sentiment in Germany," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April 1901.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British India.

THE INDIAN CENSUS AND THE QUEEN'S MEMORIAL IN INDIA.

Mr. J. M. Maclean has written the following letter to the "Westminster Gazette" :—

Sir—Some economists have been in the habit of regretting that the population of India, which under native rule was kept down by the unchecked ravages of plague and famine, now, under the benign rule of the British Raj, is increasing far too rapidly. This complaint can no longer be addressed to the Indian administration. The recent census shows that the population of all India has only increased since 1891 from 287 millions to 294 millions, or, at the rate of 2·42 per cent. In normal circumstances there would have been an increase of three or four times this percentage. Moreover, nearly the whole of the increase can be accounted for by the inclusion of the growth of population in the newly-acquired province of Burma. All the older provinces, with the exception of Bengal and Madras, show a decrease. In Bombay and the Central Provinces the decay of the population is enormous, while in the North-West Provinces the numbers of the people are almost stationary. In the Independent Native States, the decrease is simply appalling, and the Indian Government has no right to take credit to itself for this fact, as proving the superiority of British administration. We claim the paramountcy of all India, and it is our business to see that the native princes look after their people instead of merely posing as ornaments of an Imperial Court.

In spite of the simple but terrible figures recorded by the census, I read in the papers a glowing telegram in which it is stated that the Finance Minister has examined the economic progress of India, and found it to be satisfactory, and that the general results are considered to be "exceedingly good." This complacent estimate appears to be founded upon a Budget which shows a surplus after the Permanent Debt has been increased by 2 1-4 millions. The Budget also takes credit for a very large increase in the railway receipts, which really testify to the poverty of India. Last year there was a surplus of 11 1-2 lakhs of rupees in the receipts from all the State railways, due to the profits on the conveyance of grain to the famine district. This surplus would have been more than wiped out if the Government had not taken back with one hand, by means of railway tolls, the relief granted to the people with the other. The Government makes no allowance for the calamities still impending over India. Yet it is expected that the people will begin to return to the relief works at the end of this month when the harvest operations are over. Plague, too, is now raging more severely than ever in Bombay, and famine has claimed so large a proportion of the medical staff, while the war and colonial service have carried away so many officers, that "the officers remaining cannot be spared to fight against the plague without imperilling the efficiency of their regiments."

This is the season which has been chosen by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, for springing upon India a grandiose proposal to raise in Calcutta a monument to Queen Victoria, which shall be at the same time a temple dedicated to all the glories of the English race. Every ruler of India, from Lord Clive down to Lord Curzon, will have his Imperial presentment immortalised in this memorial, and the perhaps too exuberant rhetoric of the present Viceroy will revel in pronouncing panegyrics upon all of them, similar to the ludicrously stilted speech with which he recently inaugurated the statue of his predecessor, Lord Lansdowne. This magnificent scheme has not been received with much favour in India. Even the "Bombay Gazette," usually devoted to Lord Curzon says: "After reading his speech we cannot but regret that so much ability, so much energy, and so much money should be devoted to such a purpose." A still more severe rebuke is, perhaps unintentionally, administered to the Viceroy by the Governor of Bombay, Lord Northcote, better known in this country by his more familiar name of Stafford Northcote. Writing to the Committee of the Victorian Memorial Fund, formed in Bombay, Lord Northcote sends the manificent subscription of Rs. 5,000, "in the hope that it may help to mitigate some of that suffering with which our late Sovereign so earnstly sympathised," and he very sensibly proceeds to say: "This is a time when, owing to the misfortunes through which this Presidency has recently gone, and which still exist within its limits, it would in my opinion, be peculiarly appropriate that we should devote our subscriptions to the relief of distress." It is unfortunate that the chief subscribers to Lord Curzon's memorial are those very native chiefs who have failed so lamentably in their duty to their own starving subjects. These princes may always be relied upon to lavish lakhs of rupees on any scheme recommended by the Viceroy and which they think will bring them to the notice of the Sovereign. But subscriptions raised in this way constitute a species of blackmail. Lord George Hamilton says that the Indian princes have a perfect right to give their money where they like; but this is not the case. They have been formally placed under the protection of the Secretary of State, who is bound to see that they are not fleeced. I would suggest, with all respect, that Lord George should take the pleasure of his Majesty the King in this matter. I am confident of the reply the King will give to a proposal that the Indian princes should be called upon to subscribe to a memorial to his beloved and lamented mother planned with such a want of tact.

BRITAIN'S "COMMERCIAL RIVALS."

Mr. Geo. J. Broomhall writes from the Royal Statistical Society's Rooms the following letter which speaks for itself :

"The bogey of 'Made in Germany,' and the reiterated cry that British commerce is being worsted in every market in the world, lead me to ask for a little space in your columns to place before your readers one or two reasons why they need not give way to feelings of despair or even despondency over the situation. By the articles which are published from day to day in newspapers and magazines our foreign trade is made to appear decadent, while that of Germany and America is shown to be as rapidly growing. 'Give a dog a bad name and hang him'; tell the whole world day by day that the Briton is a degenerate, and that his German and American rivals are cutting him out, and the prophets will bring about the fulfilment of their own forebodings; merchants and manufacturers will become discouraged, and capitalists will look abroad for more promising fields in which to invest, and then we may write 'Icbabod' over the gateways of our customs houses. A great number of writers take it for granted that Germans and Americans have made relatively far greater progress than Britons during the past twenty years—indeed, the opinion of some of the authorities in the symposium on this subject, held in a monthly review this month, clearly is that Britain has lost its supremacy in the field of foreign commerce, and that it has fallen into a second or third place, behind Germany or America. I have seen enough of German and American factories and institutions to fill me with respect for them, yet I have felt no uneasiness concerning our own prospects. It may be all very well to attempt to spur on the British manufacturer to greater endeavour by warning him of what his rivals are doing, but exaggeration, and in many cases false statements are not justitiable.

"With your permission, Sir, I would like to lay the following broad statement of facts before your readers, so that they may draw their own conclusions from official data: The annual gross exports of merchandise from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States of America, as given in the statistical abstract of the Board of Trade, divided among the inhabitants of the respective countries during the period from 1879 to 1899, split up into three equal terms of seven years :

Periods.	United Kingdom Total exports per capita.	Germany Total exports per capita.	U S A Total exports per capita.	Germany and U S A combined Total exports per capita.
1879 to 1885	£8 4 1	£4 17 5	£3 2 2	£7 19 7
1886 to 1892	8 0 11	4 8 4	2 14 1	7 2 5
1893 to 1899	7 9 0	3 12 2	2 18 9	6 10 11

"The above decreases are due to the fall in value of late years; the actual volume of trade has, of course, greatly increased.

"Besides showing that the Briton is doing more, man for man, than his two great rivals combined, the above statement proves that he is increasing his lead. In the foregoing the export business only has been taken into account, and, moreover, no credit has been claimed for the great preponderance of the British shipping abd financial interests, in which this kingdom is facile princeps."—"Westminster."

BANK-NOTE POETRY.

Bank-note poetry is an interesting study. The writers are, almost without exception, spendthrifts, with as little poetic feeling as they had sense of the value of money. But they are always unrepentant, and if they ever express regret, it is that they have no more "flimsies" to spend. An exception to the general rule was found on a Scotch £1 note, that had evidently passed through pious hands. The lines began :—

This piece of paper in your hand
Declares to you that on demand
You twenty shillings shall receive.
This simple promise you believe ;
It puts your mind as much at rest,
As if the silver you possessed.

Then followed a rhymed exhortation to trust in Heaven.—"Daily Chronicle."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The latest landslip story is to the effect that the flank of a considerable mountain is in imminent danger of rolling down into the Lake of Garda. It is not the sort of thing that happens often, but instances of it can be found. The writings of the Swiss antiquary Loys de Bochat record that at an early period of the Christian era one of the Savoy mountains fell into Lake Geneva, raising a great wave which flooded the opposite banks. A more modern case is the great landslip of the Rossberg in 1886. The bulk of this falling mountain buried the village of Goldaz, but some of it reached Lake Lowertz, about four miles away. The wave which it raised not only flooded every village on the shore of the lake, but swept over the little island of Schwanau. Every house on that island was washed away, and all the inhabitants and all the live stock were drowned.

The practical value of Freemasonry in time of need has been proved over and over again. A contributor to the April "Windsor" writes as follows; "During the present war the tie of the Brotherhood has been recongnised both by Boers and Englishmen. A Colonel of a Canadian regiment at Modder River, on a Sunday morning stroll strayed too far from his camp, when he suddenly found himself covered by the rifle of a Boer. By a fortunate impulse he made the customary sign, and cried out, "Don't shoot,—" The Boer immediately threw down his gun and hurried to the colonel informing him that he belonged to "Do Broederban in Pretoria," and was a member of General Cronje's staff. He begged him to return at once to his camp, and made him accept a valuable coin as a souvenir of his escape." The English Rising Sun Lodge was allowed to meet at Bloemfontein throughout the war.

The prices obtained for Sevres work have always been high, but of late years those of the old ware have attained the gigantic. According to a writer in the April "Leisure Hour," single plates have been sold for £200, and cups and saucers for £150 each, but the record price is £10,000 for a set of three small jarainieres, which were sold by auction at Christie's not many years since. The Queen possessed a replica of his set in Rose Durbarry, which is even finer than that mentioned above. The dessert service belonging to the Queen, and now in the Green Drawing-room at Windsor, is valued at £60,000.

The sum of £35,000 required to defray the expenses of Queen Victoria's obsequies is £5,000 less than the cost of Nelson's funeral. Six months after Nelson another great figure was laid low; Pitt was buried at a cost of £40,000. King Edward witnessed the most gorgeous funeral ceremoney of the 19th century, in London. It was that of the Duke of Wellington, on which about £70,000 is said to have been spent. Marlborough's funeral was less magnificent. It cost barely £5,000; and Mr. Gladstone's simpler still, involved an expenditure, if we remember rightly, of only half that sum.

It was evident that the clerk at the table of the House was about to read something from the report of the Select Committee on the Civil List recently when it was handed to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. However, he was stopped in time. Having regard to the pledges of secrecy given by the members of the committee, it is not surprising that little or nothing of its contents appears in any of the morning papers, although a news agency says the report is "understood" to recommend the sum of £470,000 per annum, as proposed by the Government, out of which the Queen is to receive £50,000.

"Slowly descending, with an even but irresistible motion"—that is the description forwarded to the "Telegraph" by its Milan correspondent of a large slice of a mountain (one of the Apennine range) in the province of Modena. Part of the mountain is detached and has already buried and partly dismantled the village of Vaglio, where the church steeple fell, and all the private houses were overturned. Extensive woods have been either uprooted or are descending towards the plains.

Mr. Cadbury writes to the "British Weekly to point out that a few weaks ago the managers of the "Daily News" discontinued to publish betting forecasts and to insert the letters by Meteou. Mr. Cadbury remarks: It would be most inconsistent for those who purchased the paper with desire that it should bring the ethical teaching of Jesus Christ to bear upon national questions to give betting tips, and thus encourage one of the greatest national curses.

A singular bigamy story was unfolded in one of the Paris courts the other day. The defendant is described by the Paris correspondent of the "*Daily Telegraph*" as a fine man of military appearance, and he had since is separation from his first wife, married two others. The second wife is dead, but ere her departure she had thanked her husband for making her life very happy. Numbers one and three also came forward in the court and gave him a very good charcter. The last was particularly enthusiastic. "I was, she said, "extremeley happy with him. I cannot tell you anything but good of him. He was quite, kind, and faithful." "So you have not the slightest reproach to make to the accused"? the presiding judge remarked. "Not a single fault," was the prompt reply. Finally, the man was triumphantly acquitted. So many thanks, he cried to the jury.

A notice has been issued by the General Post Office intimating that postal packets, including parcels, will be collected, free of expense, from private firms and others when the postage amounts to not less than £10 in the case of letters and circulars, and in the case of parcels, when the number to be collected amounts regularly to as many as ten at a time or fifty a week. Registered packets will also be collected, free of expense, under regulations which are set forth.

Remarkable performances took place in the automobile races at Nice, says the "Standard," especially in the measured mile and kilometre with flying start. In both events the world s record was easily beaten. Dr. Pascal, on a Mercedes machine to carry two persons, did the mile in one minute sixteen seconds, and the kilometre with flying start in forty-one seconds. M. Beconnais, on a Liberator motorcycle, did the mile in one minute seven seconds, and the kilometre, with flying start, in thirty-nine seconds and one-fifth.

An order has been promulgated directing that adjutants of Auxiliary Forces who have not obtained a certificate of proficiency in signalling are to obtain their appointment being held subject to their doing so within a specified time. For the purpose of assisting them to qualify in this branch special courses of instruction will be held at the School of Signalling, Aldershot, lasting one month. The first course will be in May, another in October, and a third in November. These dates are to be substituted for those ordered in the King's Regulation for this year only.

An enormous sensation has been created at Brussels by the announcement that the Abbe Renard has severed his connection with the Roman Catholic Church, and has married a Belgian lady in London. The abbe was a Jesuit priest, a professor in the University of Ghent, honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh and Dublin. His scientific attainments received high recognition the world over, and he was regarded here as one of Belgium's most illustrious men. The Catholics regarded him as a leading light.

The concluding day's sale of the Duke of Beaufort's Monmouth property was fairly satisfactory. The chief attraction centred in the sale of Monmouth Castle, the birthplace of Henry V., but now in ruins. The Militia headquarters adjoins it, and, with other neighbouring property, commands a rental of £156. Only a bid of £500 was made, and the lot was withdrawn. Another interesting lot was the naval temple erected on the summit of Rymin Hill by a former Duchess of Beaufort in 1800, which, with some adjoining property was secured by a local tradesman for £120. The day's sale realised £13,724, and the three days' sale, inclusive of lots sold privately £35,651.

Old and interesting customs and ceremonies are one by one disappearing from the City, whose inhabitants become, as commerce increases, more and more prosaic. A peculiar ceremony, known by repute to most Londoners, and which has survived for nearly three centuries, was performed for the last time at Christ's Hospital, where a goodly company of officials and visitors were gathered in the great hall to witness the public supping of the scholars of this religious, royal, and ancient foundation, as the old prayer puts it. Many celebrated personages have in past years presided at this function, from Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to Lord Mayors, sheriffs, and Chinese Ambassadors. Next year Newgate-street will know Christ's Hospital no more, and the boys, in their picturesque dress, will disappear from the famous playground for ever.

At the Limerick Quarter sessions Mr. Justice Adams was again presented with a pair of white gloves. In acknowledgment he said that he was now forming one of the largest collections of white gloves in the world. He expressed some surprise at the fact that in spite of the crimeless state of the country the full strength of the constabulary was still maintained, instead of being reduced to meet ordinary requirements.

PURELY PERSONAL.

I AM told that an amusing "contretemps," which bade fair to turn a dignified audience into a fiasco, occured lately at the reception by the King of one of the Deputations—it is not fair to specify which. Its members, gorgeous in uniforms and Court dresses, were admitted into the Throne Room, their leader proudly carrying the illuminated parchment on which the address was engrossed. On reaching the foot of the throne, in front of which was placed a red velvet cushion, the leader did not apparently understand that he had to kneel upon it and salute the Sovereign's hand before presenting the Address. He advanced and bowing low, offered the scroll. But, to his amazement, the King made no corresponding movement, and for one awful moment it seemed as if the luckless parchment was to take a historic place among "Rejected Addresses." Then Lord Clarendon, the Chamberlain, came to the unhappy man's assistance, and with a dexterous shove forward, and a hurried whisper of instructions, got the by this time agonised subject on to his knee, while the King toyed with his gloves and the Royal Dukes did their best to suppress their smiles. Then the Royal hand was extended and dutifully saluted, and the Address accepted. The episode is described by a member of the deputation as one of the most comic be ever witnessed. It was in more says than one It is all very well to kiss a Queen's hand, but a king's—bah!

That is a charming story of the Queen and the Amateur photographer who was taking snapshots of Royalties on the occasion of the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. Just as the Queen was passing she noticed a photograher adjusting his camera. She ternud abruptly and looked at him. He, somewhat abashed, was going to lower the camera but she smiled and continued to look steadily so that the nervous photographer had every opportunity of getting a good picture. The Queen's action was probably dictated by the fellow feeling which makes one wondrous kind, for I find it stated in an interesting article on the Art of the Camera, in the current number of the Royal Magazine, that Queen Alexandra is quite the best amateur photographer of the English Royal Family.

"She has," says the writer of the article, "practised the art for many years, and has a large collection of photographs taken at various times and places, of scenes she has visited, and of relatives and friends. One of her most prized possessions is a tea set with a photograph of her own taking printed on every piece. A favourite subject of the Queen's camera is a crowd viewed from some eminence, especially when most of the faces—as, indeed, is generally the case—are upturned in her direction. When Queen Victoria arrived in London shortly before the relief of Ladysmith, and greeted the crowds of enthusiastic Londoners from a window in Buckingham Palace, Queen Alexandra was stationed at a neigbouring window and took a unique snapshot of the cheering multitude beneath."

"*Apropos* of the story of Lord Kitchener and the officer with the eyeglass in Pretoria, does not Lord Roberts himself wear one? I certainly thought so—now I am in doubt, and for this curious reason. The other day I was telling a friend of the occasions on which I had met Lord Roberts, one of them was as follows: It was in Quetta in the winter of 1891-92—weile i was on language leave up there—and at a dance, that an A. D. C. came up to me, and said that Mrs. B——(the wife of a distinguished frontier official) wished to speak to me. It was during the dancing, and I found her standing against the wall with Lord Roberts, her partner, by her side. I may mention that I had just got married a few months before, and I quickly found out why Mrs. B——wished to speak to me.

"I knew her when we were boy and girl, and the moment I came up, she opened on me a torrent of chaff. All the time the Chief stood by with his eyeglass stuck in his eye and his face all wrinkled up in a smile—here my friend interrupted me, saying that Lord Roberts never wore an eyeglass. I was brought-up sharp and was at first prepared to swear to it. Then I seemed to doubt, for I could recall no other instance in which I had seen him with an eyeglass. I am doubting still. Can you, enlighten me? The end of my story, however, is another instance of his extraordinary tact, by which he impressed me into the crowd of his admirers for ever. Turning to him I bowed, saying, Good evening, sir. He at once stepped forward, saying, How do you do, H—? shook me by the hand, and then said, I thought you were in Bombay. As a matter of fact, my regiment was in Bombay; but still, it was impossible for him to have thought about the matter at all. However, he said it, and coming as it did from the Commander-in-Chief in India addressed to a young subaltern, you can imagine that it won my heart and almost turned my head."

"You are still fagging for Lansdowne" said a member to Mr. Balfour on Friday afternoon. The point of the observation was this: when Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne were at Eton together, Mr. Balfour filled the laborius office of fag to Lord Lansdowne. On the evening of last Friday, Mr. Balfour had got into a very bad scrape, and everybody was abusing and lecturing him while all the time the real blame rested on the head of Lord Lansdowne, but Mr. Balfour was too proud and too chivalrous to say so. He preferred to be abused. It was magnificent, but it was not war.

The inner history of the transaction was this: Lord Lansdowne had been conducting negotiations actively with the Russian authorities at St. Petersburg: and these negotiations had reached a point when it was practically certain that they were ended satisfactorily. But one other necessary and final message from St. Petersburg had yet to arrive when Lord Lansdowne was preparing to go down to the House of Lords between four and a quarter-past four. A the last moment, however, the message came, and Lord Lansdowne was in a position to make his portentous announcement. He did not, I understand, write out an answer, as was stated in the House of Commons, but simply pasted the telegrams together on a piece of paper; and it was from this he read his answer when he was questioned in the House of Lords by Lord Spencer. It was then about half-past four.

It is plain that such a message ought at once to have been conveyed by Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Balfour or to Lord Cranborne. The tension was just as great in the House of Commons as in the House of Lords; and it was as necessary that they should know there, as in the Upper Chamber, that all danger of war between two great Empires had definitely passed away. The first story was that Lord Lansdowne had forgotten all about Mr. Balfour, Lord Cranborne, and the House of Commons; but my latest information is that Lord Lansdowne sent a message to Lord Cranborne, that Lord Cranborne, was not in the House, that the message was then conveyed to another messenger, and that, in short the information did not reach Lord Cranborne till it was too late. It was a series of unlucky accidents, but really the business was serious enough to have called upon Lord Lansdowne to have seen himself that Lord Cranborne or Mr. Balfour had the news; and Mr. Balfour or Lord Cranborne, on the other hand, when they did get it, ought to have taken some opportunity during the rest of the evening of repeating the announcement. If they could not have done so before, they might have made the announcement when the motion for the adjournment of the House was made; it is a favourite and a frequent opportunity for the making of such announcements.

Under the circumstances, the proper course for Mr. Balfour to have taken was to have made a clean breast of the whole business, and to have frankly apologised to the House and promised that it should not occur again. But to adopt that course would have appeared like throwing over Lord Lansdowne—it would not have been in the least—but that was Mr. Balfour's point of view, and having taken up this imprudent line, Mr. Balfour had to give all sorts of round-about reasons and irrelevant arguments, with the result that he got himself deeper into the mire every moment, and opinion on all sides of the House—including his own—went steadily and strongly against him.

Mr. Balfour is always a somewhat curious and not altogether sympathetic sight when he gets into a tight place of this kind. No man can fight better when it is a big fight; indeed, with all its anxieties, probably the happiest time of Mr. Balfour's life—the time when he certainly was at his best—was when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland. It aged him; it put white in his hair; it gave a permanent stoop to his shoulders, but it roused him from his habitual lethargy; it made him live. I remember well being astonished at the rapid and strong stride with which I saw him one day walking along a street in the West-end at the very moment when feeling ran most fiercely against him; and when he carried his life in his hands. That rapid stride, with the breezy self-confidence, the gay activity and insouciance of a good fighter, is very different from the somewhat languid and depressed walk of to-day.

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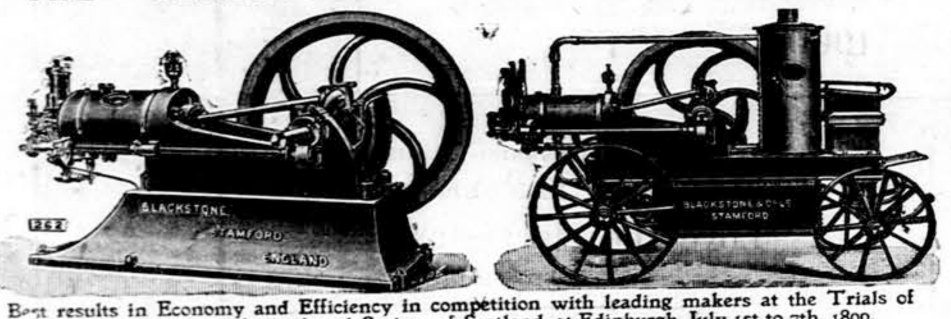

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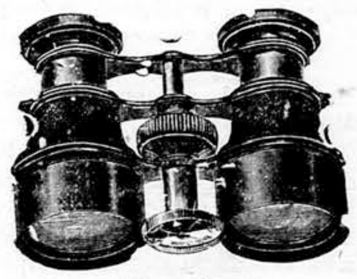

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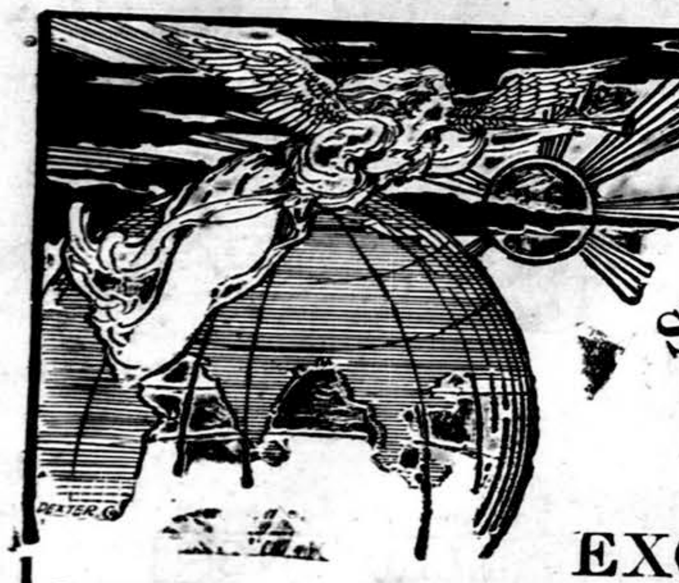

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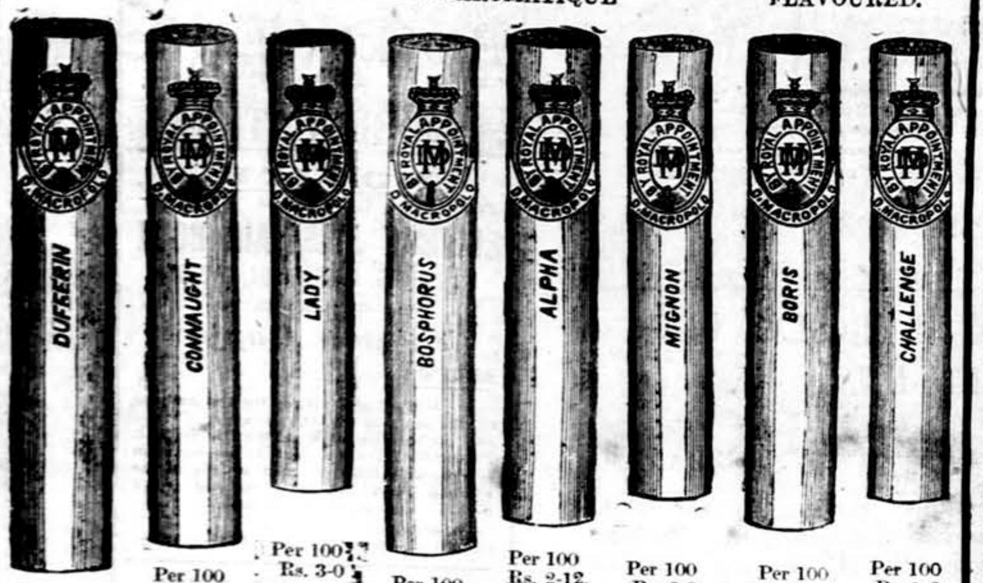

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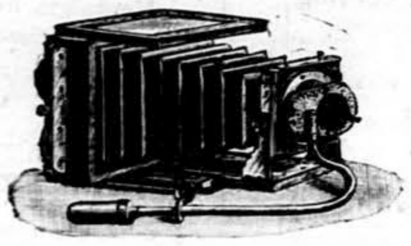

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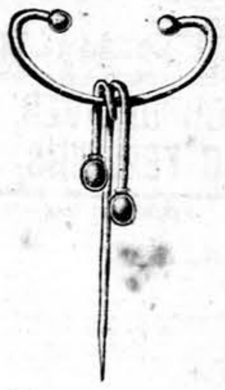

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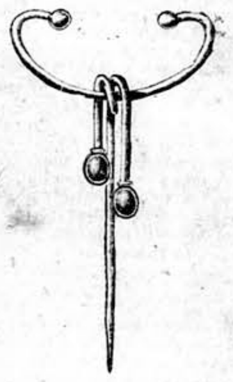

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